PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

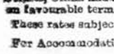
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK. RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,688.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
3-30 P.M.				
1909.				
12th Apl.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6099	MALWA	11008
24th "	MOREA	11000	MONGOLIA	8503
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
FRAGA	4,030	G. Gullmet or	15th Apr 1909
KOSCIERSK	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,283	M. Dabovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS	4,356	G. Raicich	6th April 1909
BACQUEHEM	4,030	B. Bolmaro	27th Apr. 1909
VORWAERTS	5,990	L. Bolmaro	29th May 1909
AUSTRIA *	7,988	B. Cobol	

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS,

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	9,946	E. Nitsche	24th April 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Samson House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ELLERMAN'S "CITY" & "HALL" LINES.

S.S. CITY OF LONDON.

SPECIAL FARES.

SCALE TONNAGE 10,800.

ACCOMMODATION FOR 290 PASSENGERS.

THE above fine "Express" steamer will sail from Bombay for MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL on the 6th April, 1909.

Passengers from Karachi will meet the vessel at Bombay and transhipp direct, thus saving unnecessary expense here.

Fares include passage across from Karachi by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

Karachi or Bombay to Liverpool	.....	Rs. 605
" "	London	" 653
" "	Marseilles	" 578

For further particulars apply to the Agents:—

Bombay:—Messrs. ED. BATES AND SONS' AGENCY.

" " KILLICK NIXON AND CO.

Karachi:—FORBES, FORBES CAMPBELL & Co., Ltd.

GUARANTEE.—"Girsa and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Girsa, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. F. Parekh No. 4, Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 5th Apr.	11 a.m. P D & O*
KOLA	1,305	Thur. 8th Apr.	9 a.m. Dutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 9th Apr.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, 5th Apr. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S. S. "KOLA," 1,305 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Apr. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "A Steamer," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 10th Apl.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY

5th April, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains.	To Sail on
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr, 1909,
DOMBEA	6,885	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,518	X.	2nd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Apl, 1909,
VILLE de la CIOTA	4,378	Berillon	21st May "

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Manchini	18th Apr. 1909,
D. RADDINO	4,500	D. Maganini	15th May 1909
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 838; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
OAPRI	6,000	D. Padoni	17th Apr. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Ratsito	17th May 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Dini	17th June 1909,

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
69 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 or cash in advance, including delivery.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	" 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, ESQ (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

O. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR DOWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattan Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggar.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

JEWELLED PENDANTS

SET WITH

DIAMONDS, RUBIES,

EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES,

OLIVINES, TOURMALINE,

AMETHYSTS, TOPAZ,

TURQUOISE, OPAL,

PEARLS, &c.

We have in Stock Various Combinations of these Precious and Semi-precious Stones in pendant form which affords a Selection unsurpassed in the East. The prevailing fashions of the day in their most Select form.

Range of Prices from Rs. **15.**

We have a large Selection of Gold and Platinum Necklets to Suit any pendant; at prices ranging from Rs. 17.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL
POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON
CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITIONS)

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other kindred symptoms of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all wasting and wearing discharges, invigorates the losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whereso ever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, &c. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food" or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own) at a higher rate, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines is protected

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 9th, 10th and 12th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE CAR belonging to Brigadier General GREENFIELD has been WITHDRAWN from Messrs. Bennett and Co.'s Sale.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN VICTORIA TERMINUS AND LONAVLA.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

THE DOWN EXPRESS TRAIN from VICTORIA TERMINUS to LONAVLA will run on THURSDAY, the 8th April, 1909, instead of on Saturday the 10th; and the Up Express Train will run from Lonavla to Victoria Terminus on TUESDAY, the 13th April, 1909, instead of on Monday the 12th to the Usual Timings, on account of Easter Holidays.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, the 2nd April, 1909.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

INVITE APPLICATIONS for a few vacancies for UNIFORMED TICKET INSPECTORS, on their Tramway System. High standard of education and personal reference indispensable. Apply stating age and nationality, and giving full particulars of previous employment and salary required to TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Colaba Depot.

For the Bombay, Electric Supply and Tramways Co, Ld.

W. P. REED.
Traffic Superintendent.

IN reference to the UNIVERSAL FEELING in the: behalf we the Undersigned beg to CALL a PUBLIC MEETING, at the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 5th Proximo, at 5 p.m., of the Women of all Classes and Communities, of this City, for the purpose of giving expression to the profound grief evoked by the sad and untimely death of Miss CLARKE, the daughter of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and of their deep sympathy with the bereaved father in the heavy affliction which has overtaken him.

SIRINBAI JAMSEDJI JIJIBHAI,
DINBAI DINSHAW PETIT,
DHUNBAI COWASJI JEHANGIR,
GOOLBAI BOMANJI PETIT,
AIMAI PHEROZESHAH MEHTA,
PEROJBAI DINSHAW DAVER,
LAXMIBAI CHANDAVARKAR,
SAVITREEBAI BHALCHANDRA BHATVADEKAR.
PREMKOREBAI VITHALDAS THAKERSEE,
RATANBAI TRIBHOWANDAS VARJIVANDAS,
JUMNABAI NUGGEENDAS SAKKAI,
KSHAMA ROW,
SHAH JADI BEGUM AGA KHAN,
FULBAI KARIMBHAI,
LADY ADAMJI PEERBHOY,
AHMEDA BEGUM AMROODIN TYABJI,
AISHA BIBI MAHOMUD ALI ROGUEY,
ZENAB BAI HAJEE USUFF SOTANI.

30th March, 1909.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

LAST DATE of ENTRY for the "MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE EXAMINATION" is WEDNESDAY, April 7th, 1909.

EDGAR FAULKNER, (Local Sec.),
The Anchorage,
Bombay.

TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Hathwa Raj, till the 15th of April of 1909, for CONSTRUCTING a THREE STORIED BUILDING of Brick-masonry in extension of the Residential House, at Hathwa, Dist. Saran, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,30,892. Intending applicants should quote seperate rates for labour of construction and supply of materials. The Manager reserves the right of accepting part or whole of any Tender. Copy of the abstract may be had on application to the Undersigned.

T. C. BASU,
Raj Engineer,
Hathwa, Dist. Saran.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of ENGINE and PUMPS, and CAST IRON PIPES, for the Water Supply of Sinore Town, on the River Narmada. The plans and specifications can be seen and obtained from the Chief Engineer's Office, Baroda State, on payment of Rs. 10.

C. T. DALAL, L.C.E.,
Chief Engineer.

H. P. W. Department,
Chief Engineer's Office, Baroda, 31st March, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1873.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling Europeans and Anglo-Indians to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE HON'BLE SIR BASIL SCOTT.

A CONCERT
OF
CHAMBER MUSIC
WILL BE GIVEN BY
SIGNOR O. SAVINI.
Kindly assisted by Mrs. HICK, Signor MORI, and others
ON WEDNESDAY, 14TH APRIL, 1909,
AT 9-30 P.M.
AT THE Y. M. C. A. CONCERT HALL.

PROGRAMME.

1. Piano Quintett ....(1st and 2nd movements)..César Franck.
2. String Quartett ...(a) Andante Cantabile ...Tschaikowsky
(b) Minuet ... ...Boccherini.
3. Violin Sonata ....(1st movement.) Op. 13 ..Grieg.
4. Small String Orchestra* ..Barcarole .....Mancinelli.
5. Ditto ....Le Deluge (Prelude) ....Saint Saens.
6. Piano Solo .....(a) Prelude (Holberg Suite) Grieg.
(b) March of the Dwarfs)
7. 'Cello Solo with Small String Orchestra ..Aria .....J.S. Bach.
8. Small String Orchestra, Allegretto .....O. Savini.

*4 Violins, 2 Violas, 2 'Cellos, double bass with piano accompaniment.

Seats: Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.

Can be reserved at Messrs. ROSE & COMPANY.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
AND
MOUNTAIN SLIDE,
MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
3 PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.
4 PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAYS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

FANCY FETE
IN AID OF
THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
9-30 P.M.
A GRAND MILITARY
TORCHLIGHT TATTOO
By the Bands of the 110th Maharatta Light Infantry
and
123rd Outram Rifles.

Come and hear the best COMIC CORNET PLAYER in the East—Sergeant F. PAUL.

THE FETE is held on the OVAL in Buildings specially decorated and comprises numerous Stalls including LADIES' STALLS, FLOWER STALLS, FISH POND, MUSICAL TEA ROOM, JEWELLERY STALLS, TOY STALLS, and numerous other Stalls. Two Military Bands will perform daily in the afternoons and evenings. In addition there will be daily series of well selected

SIDE SHOWS.

Including Switch-Back Railway with Tunnels Laughing Gallery, Maze, Shooting Gallery, Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Aerial Flight (first time in Bombay), Rare Nature's Wonders, Graphologist, Ventiloquist, The Man with the wonderful Memory, Concerts by Parsi Ladies and H. E. The Governor's Band, Dramatic Performance, Massed Military Bands and a

CAFE CHANTANT

Run by Bombay's Leading Comedians, Mr. Dooley, The Evergreen Bill and Wal Pink, when they smile the whole World laughs.

TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY,
9-15 to 10—10-15 to 11.
ADDITIONAL SHOW ON SATURDAY,
7-15 to 8 P.M.
FUN, WIT and FRIVOLITY WITHOUT VULGARITY.

Refreshments available for all classes.

Admission, Rs. 1 each. Children half prices.

Season Coupon Books of 35 Coupons, Rs. 15 available everywhere.

That School Cake

No trouble for the cook.
No difficulty in baking.
No leavings at the table.
No wonder when

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)

—the sure raising powder—was used.

Use one part of 'Paisley Flour' to eight parts of ordinary flour.

Brown & Polson make it.

WREXHAM
LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY
PURE AND
WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturday) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly in regard to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Shilling or Re. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Mellows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Quantities expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—A large number of PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with gold nibs. The best and clearest pen in the market. Prices on application to "A. B. C.", C/o, this Paper.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Servants Favourably known by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Sonnets and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 5, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. Q. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

HAIR DYE.—Phillips' "NAYAKALA" restores grey hair at once to a beautiful black or brown colour. Only prepared by PHILLIPS & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Connoisseurs. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mooe Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO LET.—OFFICE PREMISES with Electric Fittings, on 1st Floor, Cox's Building. Apply to COX and Co., Hornby Road.

TO SUBLET.—A FLAT on Colaba Reclamation. Rs. 190 per month. FURNITURE for the above also FOR SALE. Apply Box No. 1403, care of this paper.

TO LET.—For High Caste Hindus SEPARATE BLOCKS, suitable for small families, at Sleater Road, Near Grant Road Station and Tram Terminus, very convenient for clerks and office-going persons. Apply MADHAVJI KAMDAR, Solicitors, Fort.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

WANTED.—SMART and INTELLIGENT MEN, for one Local and one Mofussil big Mineral Water Factories. Those with perfect knowledge and experience of mixing up Syrups, etc. for Sweet Drinks, need only apply with testimonials to Box No. 14, care of this paper.

WANTED.—Experienced English NURSE, for baby of four months.—Major B. G. BURTON, 94th Russell's Infantry, Baroda.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS LONDON

NOTICE.

MESS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay), having REMOVED from Edinburgh to Kingswood, 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, formerly known by the name of Wadia Mills and latterly known by the name of Jairam Mills and Machinery situate at Do Lisle Road, Parel.

Under instructions from the proprietors of the Indian Woollen Mills, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property and machinery, such as engine, boiler, heaters, pump, shafting, pulleys, brackets, couplings, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

First.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building, partly standing thereon and partly on the property hereinafter secondly describe l, situate lying and being at De Lisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,078 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Book: of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other property of the Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited, under Collector's Old No's 47,79,112,118,138,118,119, Collector's New Nos. 11927,12023,12029,12038,12032, and 12033, Old Survey Nos. nil, and New Survey Nos. 1,2,&-2950, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes also along with other property of the Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited, under Ward G, Ward No. 1864, Street No. 860, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north and west by the property formerly belonging to Mr. Purshotum Vasram Mowji, but now belonging to the said Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on or towards the south and east by the property hereinafter secondly described, and which said premises are at present in the possession of the vendors.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the partly burnt and partly unburnt and newly erected messuages, tenements or mill buildings and out-houses, standing thereon, one of which stand partly on the property now being described and partly on the property hereinbefore described, situate lying and being at the aforesaid Delisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,320 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Municipality under Ward G, Ward No. 1864 (5), 2344 (6), 2344 (11), 2344 (12), and 2344 (15), &c., Street Nos. 860 (D), 550 (E), 550 (J), 550 (K), &c., 550 (N), &c., and in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other property of Abdoolally Hakimji, under Collector's Old Nos. 85, 91, 109, 138 and 127, Collector's New Nos. 11907, 12020, 12021 and 12044, Old Survey No. nil, New Survey Nos. 4-2947 and 2636, 2864 and 2888 and 2947 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north partly by the property herein before described and partly by the property of Abdulally Hakimji, on or towards the south and east by the other property of the said Abdulally Hakimji, and on or towards the west partly by the property herein before described, and partly by the public passage and which said premises are at present in the possession of the Vendors, together with the building materials such as scantlings, coir, yarn, bamboos, and also workmen's tools, etc., lying on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(All New never been used).

1. One steel Lancashire Steam boiler No. 8926, by Messrs. Tucker Shenton and Co., Ld., 30 feet long 7 feet diameter, 160 lbs. working pressure with mountings and fittings complete, all packed in six cases marked M 621 from 2 at 7.

2. One coupled compound non-condensing drop valve engine R type by Messrs. Rustom Procter, and Co., Ld. high pressure cylinder 11", L. P. Cylinder 19" 2' 28" stroke (right hand), No. 33033, complete packed in 18 cases with feed pump foundation bolts, &c., complete to work upto 200 I. H. P. marked M 600

3. One case containing vertical feed water heater and covers complete marked M 104.

4. One case machinery containing one P Pern and Co., Ltd., double Ram Quadruple acting pump ram 3" diam. steam cyclinder 6" diam X5" stroke, marked T 24407.

5. Five cases machinery, marked M136 I. W. M. Co., containing shaftings, rope pulleys, plummer blocks, etc., and complete details as under:—

1. 7" diam. rope gear split Pulley 4" bore for 6 grooves 1 1/2"
1. 7' diam ditto "2 grooves 1 1/2" ropes.
2 pieces turned steel shaftings 8' long X4" diam.
1 piece ditto. 8' X3" diam.
2 pieces couplings recess 4" diam X2 1/2"=4" halves keyed.
1 piece recess couplings 3" diam X2 1/2"=1/2 keyed.
4 pieces 4' loose ring self oiling gun metal plummer block; 2 diam bearings surface dust proof.
2—3=3" Ditto.

6. Two cases containing machinery by Messrs. Howard and Bullough Ld, marked M. 95 I. W. M. Co., containing 7-45 Beaming frame with front comb and back reed 432 dents, drum to expand 5¼" at 66" patents self-stopping hard wood ends on cylinder beam, evener but without creel.

7. 93 packages shaftings, pulleys, brackets, couplings, etc., made by the unbreakable Pulley and Mill Gearing Co., Ltd.

3 cases containing 14 pieces shafting, each 24'-3" long, 2 1/2" diam. each.
3 pieces shafting each 5'-9" long × 2" diam.
1 case containing 12-1 1/8" bolts and plates.
12-3/4" do.
52 bashes for pulleys.
72 bolts 5/8".

Drip cups and needle lubricators for all bearings.
18 packages brackets of pedestals.
12 do. wall bearings.
58 do. pulleys of different sizes.

Detailed list and makers specification of all the abovenamed machinery is open to inspection at the Office of the undersigned.

8. One second-hand cop hard waste breaking machine with six cylinders loose with all parts.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknell, Marwanji and Romer, Attorneys for the vendors, at their office at 14 K. Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

If any intending purchaser wishes to examine any of the machinery which is packed in cases he will be shown the same on his making an application for the purpose to the undersigned.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Tents, next to the B. B.& C. I. Ry. office and opposite the Church Gate Station, Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved made to order household furniture of the latest design, dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumb waiters, handsome drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, handsome drawingroom cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, glass door book presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteed, Hink's and Dilmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, the property of Lt.-Col. W. E. Jennings and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the surplus stock of furniture fittings, etc., from Esplanade house belonging to D. J. Tata, Esq., at "Beaulieu," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, consisting of rich glass and crockery ware, blackwood dining tables, Mahogany large sideboard and dumbwaiters, Drawingroom sofas and chairs, large cabinet and book press by Wimbridge, Crystal glass gasoliers and electroliers combined gas and electric fittings, one full size slate billiard table, fitted with the patent low Excelsior cushion by G. Wright & Co., London, with balls, cues, etc., one electric piano by Tul. Heinr. Pimmermann, Leipsig, one grand piano by Broadwood, Majolica and old China table ornaments, rich oil painting, brass and blackwood bedsteads, American revolving topwriting tables, Blackwood cupboards, convertable into bedsteads of American pattern, Cinemetograph, gramophone, magic lantern, old Bronze ware, rich carpets, dressing and washhand tables, Japanese panels, old Chinese cabinets, marble top pier tables, hanging globe lamps, guns, rifles, glass door, silver show case, life size oil paintings of Late Queen and King, hotwater tank, Brussel's carpets, China matting, etc., etc.

1 light 4-wheeled rubber-tyred dog-cart, on large wheels with shafts, pole and bar by Press, very little used and in good order.

1 bay Australian mare, 8 years, 14-3, good and confidential hack, now in regular harness, work, handsome, good mover, light mouth, practically sound.

1 6h. Hungarian gelding, about 10 years, 16 hands, useful harness, horse, steady and fast.

2 sets of single harness.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome strong nearly new rubber-tyred O. spring victoria by Windover, in good order.

Handsome strong rubber-tyred C. Spring victoria, by Hart Coach Factory.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the School of Art Bungalow, next to the Indo-British Institution, Hornby Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture, Jost's fans, rich crockery and glassware, and sweet-toned Mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., first-rate pictures, drawing and bed-room carpets, rich table ornaments, hanging and table K. O. lamps, beaded chicks, almirahs, iron and brass bedsteads and (unless otherwise disposed of) a handsome strong C. spring victoria by Stephens & Sons, a pair of powerful bay Walers, both go in single and double harness, a handsome strong glass-fronted miniature office brougham with new rubber tyres, sets of brass mounted double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in large tubs and pots, palms, &c., the property of the Hon'ble G. Owen Dunn.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., Solicitors, for Mr. D. Luxminarayan of Kamptee, C. P., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. D. B. Lam & Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1909, 2,000 tons of Manganese ore (10 per cent more or less), in one lot guaranteed to contain 50 per cent Manganese ore, 10 per cent Silica and not one phosphorus. The ore is ready stocked at Tumsor Road Station on the B. N. Railway, and will be delivered free on rail at that Station. Payment to be made in cash at the rate of 90 per cent on the weighs shown in the Railway receipts on the delivery of the railway receipts in Bombay and the balance of 10 per cent is to be paid on the actual weights as ascertained at the Kamptee weigh bridge. Intending purchasers are at liberty to inspect the ore and draw samples at the Tumsor Road Railway Station.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., Solicitors for Mr. D. Luxminarayan.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP TIMBER.

On FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Engineer's Workshop, Byculla.

A heap of Scrap timber measuring 20 feet × 20 feet × 6 feet high.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH APRIL, 1909.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th April, at 2-30 p. m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

By order of Bai Nandagaori Hiralal D. Saraya, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Patterson & Co., the mortgagors.—

7 Pieces Khaki serge.
2 " white alpaca.
12 " Khaki Pagree cloth.

The property of a lady:—Cottage piano by Rose & Co., piano stool, iron double bedstead, dining table, chairs, teapoys, gent's bicycle, lamp, cupboards, almira, sideboard, sofas, writing, dressing, and washband tables, Milners' chest safe.

Under instructions from the Administrater-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. Henry John Mason, consisting of cotton and woollen wearing apparels, books, stoves, household furniture, crockery, glass and other sundries.

Also the effects of the late Mr. F. W. Watson, such as cotton and woollen wearing apparels, table linen, cutlery, spoons, forks, knives and other sundries.

As also the late Bhusatinsing Jewar's effects of two gold ear-rings.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 " " vis-a-vis.
1 Nearly new rubber-tyred steel front wheeled waggonette with water-proof hood.

The property of Pat. Stewart, Esq.

One 5 H. P. Brown motor cycle turn cylinder battery ignition, speed 8 to 60 miles per hour, engine as good as new 1908 model.

AUCTION SALE of 724 tons Shrager's Jerriah Coal.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY, the 7th Instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), on the spot, by order of Messrs. Harnandmi Bejnath and Co., Sole Agents of the Nud Khurkee Coal Co., of Calcutta and on account and at the risk of Messrs. P. Nassarwanji and Co., the following lot of coal, now lying immediately adjoining the north-east corner of the Burning ground at Tank Bunder.

About 724 tons Shrager's Jerriah Coal, Heap No. 45 of 4-3.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 19th April at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) at their rooms the effects of the late Sergeant W. Kemp, such as steel trunks, boots, cotton and warm wearing apparels, overcoat, binocular and other sundries.

Also the effects of the late Shaikh Abdulla Shaikh Dawood, such as cupboard, chairs, table, crockery ware carpets, a large lot of copper and brass utensils and pots and pans and other sundries.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH APRIL, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage, Parcels, &c., at G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th April, 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near the Tramway Company's stables:—

50 bales, F. P. Cotton damaged by fire.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Section No. 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX, of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad-gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Jail Road, Doongri Road and at Ghinch Bunder Third Row.

Messrs. Menesse and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th May, 1909, at 5 p.m. standard time, on the premises, under instructions of Messrs. Hiralal and Co., Attorneys, for the mortgagee, Mr. Jivanbhai Jaganath and on account and at the risk of Mr. Rahemanbhai Assur Laljee and Esi Rahimabai, his wife, pursuant to the power of sale vested in the deeds of mortgage and further charge dated the 5th November 1904 and 5th December, 1906, respectively the undermentioned landed properties.

All those two pieces or parcels of Farzandavi land or ground together with the messuages, tenements dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jail Road, otherwise known as Doongri Road and at Ghinch Bunder, third row without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabout, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes and rates under B Ward No. 2074, Street No. 710-712, Doongri and under B Ward No. 2441, Street No. 26, Jail Road, south and bounded as follows:—and that is to say on or towards the east by the aforesaid Jail Road or Doongri Street, on or towards the west by a footpath, on or towards the north by the houses of Messrs Manockjee Nowrojee Seth, and Nusserwanji Dorabjee, and on or towards the south by a Hindu Temple.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Hiralal and Co., Solicitors, at their office, No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH APRIL, 1909.

JEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6.

Piece Goods Fresh from sale or Mfrs. Inspection respectfully invited.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTOR BOATS
and
STEAM LAUNCHES
Built and Engined.

Lighters, Rowing & Sailing Boats, &c.

Designs, Specifications and Estimates on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF A MORTGAGOR IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at 2nd Dontar Raisti Mohulla Street or out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Dada Husein Haji Abdul Rahman Khansaa, and Sulaman Habib and Sons, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Chothumia Abdul Rehman, at the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5 of April, 1909 at 4-30 o'clock (Standard Time), all the Right Title and Interest of the said Mortgagor Chothumia Abdul, Rehman, in the undermentioned Immoveable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandary Land or ground admeasuring about 17 feet in width, and 70 feet in length, together with a house or building standing thereon, which is in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, at 2nd Dontar Street or to the East of Jakaria Musjid, bearing Bazandari No. 23 and Assessed by the Municipal Assessor formerly under No. 65, and now under Ward B. No. 2745, and Street No. 526,30 and bounded as follows: that is to say by the East Road to Jakaria Musjid, by the West Sweeper's passage, by the North property of Haji Ismail Jeetha and by the south by the property of Ibrahim Doosi.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the Mortgagee's Attorney, Mr. Muncershaw B. Chotia, at his office, at Esplanade Road, Oriental Buildings, Fort, or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 5TH AP

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Naseri 911 tons, Captain J. Le Mere, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, etc., with a general cargo and 27 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Wardha, 2,552 tons, Captain R. E. Honeywood, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and 20 cabin and 129 deck passengers.

THE steamer Amatonga, 2,093 tons, Captain A. W. Wooster, sailed on Saturday for London with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Harper, Dr. Roukailes, and Mrs. and Master Woolford.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Macedonia 5,244 tons, Captain C. D. Benett, sailed on Saturday for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Colaba, 3,899 tons, Captain J. Robertson, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lawada, 2,124 tons, Captain C. Lane, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bulimba, 1,667 tons, Captain R. Butler, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain M. G. Williams, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Mauritius via Colombo and Karachi, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 15 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, 2,086 tons, Captain L. Muhlbauer, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mikindani, etc., with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 175 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Graham	3288	...	Elliott	...M'bar Coast	6-4 F Muir & Co
F Pearlmoor	2576	Moffell	...Barrow in Furness	...10-4 W & A Graham & Co	
G Naseri	912	LeMaire	Persian Gulf	10-4 B & P S N Co	
K Moyori Maru	2737	...	Richards	...Kobe	8-4 N Y K
M Planet Neptune	2821	...	Price	...Chittagong	...4-4 F Muir & Co
O Umzumbi	2138	Mitchell	...	M'borough	...10-4 W & A G & Co
P Fangturm	3112	Wittenburg	...	H'burg via E'chi	10-4 W & A G & Co
Q Firoozi	2906	...	Watson	...Jeddah	3-4 B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Circassia	4315	Osborne	L'pool	16-4	W & A G & Co
4 Capri	2718	Domenico	...	Hongkong	...17-4 Florio and R S N Co
5 Lindenfall	3595	Tullock	...	...Kobe	...8-4 T Morrison & Co
7 Marquis Bacquehem	2752	Raicich	...	Trieste	...6-4 A L S N Co
9 City of London	5693	Whish	...	Liverpool	...6-4 K Nixon & Co
10&11 Kt Ermant	4799	Jones	Kobe	6-4	T Morrison & Co
13 Persia	4198	Haughton	...	London	10-4 ...P & O Co
15 Queenmoor	2409	Holmrich	...	Dunkirk	...7-4 W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Indravati	518	Ahmed	...Karachi	...3-4 Bo S N Co Ltd
Courland	760	Ebrahim	...	N F ...Bo S N Co Ltd

H W V D

Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	...Karachi	... 5-4 M & M Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Fazilka s	Williams	Mauritius, Mar 13
3	Naseri s	Le Miere	Busreh, Mar 16
	Wardha s	Honeywood	Calcutta, Mar 17
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi, Apr 1
	Praesident s	Muhlbauer	Mikindani

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	City of Karachi s	Snow	Karachi
	Dunbarmoor s	Barton	Hamburg, &c
	Macedonia s	Bennett	London
	Amatonga s	Wooster	London
4	Colaba s	Robertson	Antwerp
4	Lawada s	Lane	Calcutta, &c
4	Fazilka s	Williams	Calcutta

The steamer Bulimba, Butler, for Busreh, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Praesident, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Wardha, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mas.	Vessels	Names	From
31	Argyll	C W Robinson	Colombo
	Bahadur	M J Crebbin	Rangoon
	Malda	J S Jones	Chittagong
	Manica	W B T Gow	Point DeGalle
	Royal Sceptre	J S Tayler	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

Apl. 1			
	Pasha	H Elliott	Java
	Strathelyde	G S Cowar	Bombay
	Clumberhall	H Clarke	Karachi

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—75 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 57 bales hemp R Reeve and Co.

Circassia s—100 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—22 cwts cardamumseeds, E Sultanally; 2 pots rosa oil, 31 cwts wildmace, 88 cwts turmeric, E N Jafferbhoy; 3 cases woollengoods, J Ramlal; 1 bale carpets, N Futilhally and Co; 600 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR HULL.

Umzumbes s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, 200 cwts cotton seed, G Madhowji and Co.

Pearlmoor s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, W Becher; 4,256 cwts cottonseed A Khimjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Worsley Hall s—280 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Queen Moor s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Fangturm s—230 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons; 1 pot geranium oil, Volkart Bros; 100 cwts olibanum, 300 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandi and Sons; 1,400 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co; 1,400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Fangturm s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London s—460 cwts castorseed, 215 bales cotton, 300 cwts castorseed 5,060 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 20 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—76 casks goat skins, Max Klein.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mary Bacquhem s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 560 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,137 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Mary Bacquhem s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 737 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Mary Bacquhem s—3,099 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazori Maru s—125 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji.

Capri s—125 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji; 1,000 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co;

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—1,200 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 3,100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Mayri Maru s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kt Ermant s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,350 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mayori Maru s—150 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

Capri s—100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

NOW READY! [PRICE RS. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS.

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 2, 1909.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 3, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	...	84 15/16		1/16
do. Rentes	...	97 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	...	99 1/16		1/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities	...	61 7/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	...	23 3/8	1/8	
do. do. 2 months' hence		23 3/8	1/16	
do. in New York	...	50 3/4	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris		25·17 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin	...	20·44 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. New York		4·87 5/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate		2 1/2		Since 1st April.
do. Short London Bills			un	chgd
3 months' sight.		1 9/16		
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight		15/8	1/16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills		2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills		2 3/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	...	1 3/4	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans	...	1 7/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.

Bills on Bombay...Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 80,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Transfers, on Calcutta, Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.

* Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 10,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 50,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:—Improved demand steady.

Spots	...
Futures	Firm.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester — ...	Firm.
Total Sales	... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,000
Imports	... 5,000
Mid-Americans	... 5·13+14
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·05	5·07	5·09	5·11	5·05
+12	+11	+10	+09	+07
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
5·02	5·00	4·99	4·99	
+06	+06	+06	+07	

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	12,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	16,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000 „
Do to Continent ...	3,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·25 unchgd.	

Futures—Month of May 9·60+03 } Advanced early on favourable and declined later partially under realizing.
Do. do. July 9·53+03 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 9-16+1-8
Futures—Month of May ... 9·58+03
Do. do. July ... 9·39+07
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	100,000 Bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain	49,000 „
Do. do. to France and Continent	84,000 „
Do. do. to Japan	... 6,000 „
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	603,000 „
Do. do. at Interior Ports	...627,000 „

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.—
Sellers— ... ... d. 42
Months—April-May.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F. 41—May-June—London—Done.

Tone of Wheat.—Quieter.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—40 5-8—April-May—Value—Steady.

Rosario Santa Fe.-62lbs.—40 3-4 May-June—Value—Steady.

Barletto Russa.—62 1-2 lbs.—40 1-8—April-May—Value—Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—41 1-2—April-May—Sellers—Steady.

Victorian.—41 1-2 March—Done—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed:—
Bombay, per 418lbs., ex-ship 44 1-2 April-May—Amsterdam—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—41 1-2—April-May—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 3-8 unchgd.

Rubber:—
Para Rubber 5s. 3d.—Sellers.

Arrivals:—
"Gleamin."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [3RD APRIL, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
21 Packages Sovs	80,599	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold coins	23,861		
Silver Dollars	7,155		
Rupees	16,586		
127 Bars Silver	2,28,520	London	Indian Specie Bank
1 Box Sovs	2,475	Aden	H Vandravan
Gold Coins	2,835		
1 Case Sovs	600	Aden	H J M Moosa
Gold Coins	5,399		
Rupees	100		
1 Bag Rupees	45	Trieste	Comptoir National
1 Box Gold Coins	7,560	Aden	M Jagjeevan
1 Box Gold Coins	6,750	Aden	O Heerjee
1 Case Gold Coins	12,825	Aden	H Joosub

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 1st April, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	25	32,157.
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	50	63,195

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. „ 18th March
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th Jan.

Money:—
Borrowers for two months fixed at 4 1-2 per cent per annum.

Exchange:—
To-day being mail day there has not been much doing in this market, quotations are unchanged at 1s. 3 29-32d. for telegraphic and demand Bank bills and 1s. 4 1-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. Scarcely any business has been reported. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 2 months' sight—France		168 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks		137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	170 1-2

Government Paper:—
The Market opened unchanged to-day at 93 3-16 ready and 93 1-4 for the settlement and closes steady at these rates. There has been little doidg to-day. Calcutta rates are advised as 93 1-4 for ready and a month buyers.

We quote:—

Cash	...	Rs. 93·3
1st Settlement	...	„ 93·4

Bullion:—
On the 2nd instant Bar silver in London improved 1-16 to 24 3-8 for ready and forward delivery and New York also was up 1-4 at 50 3-4. Locally the market has kept steady round about 59 15-16 ex duty both for ready and forward delivery the closing quotations being as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	...	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	59	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	59	15	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	60	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The excitement in the market continued on opening this morning and rates for May contracts were Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher than our closing quotations of last evening. Early in the day there was a good demand but sellers were scarce. Business was however done in fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola at Rs. 223, fine M. G. Broach at Rs. 250 and fine M. G. Khandeish at Rs. 221. Later on there was rather less disposition on the part of buyers to operate, but prices close steady as under.

At Colaba, rates for ready cotton were very stiff, and though a moderate business was done neither exporters nor mills were as keen buyers as yesterday. On the other hand, many holders were indifferent and disinclined to move stocks. The unsold stock at Colaba is estimated at not more than two lakhs (200,000) bales.

QUOTATIONS:—

		Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	...	250	May.
Good M. G. Broach	...	247 1/2	March.
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	...	230/1	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	...	227	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	...	235	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti	...	225	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	...	220	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	216	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	221	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	...	223	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	...	192	Jan.
Good Westerns	...	225	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwer	...	241	„
Good M. G. Coompta	...	244	„

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	...	5,000 Bales.
Total Imports	...	4,000 „

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·05	5·07	5·09	5·12
unchanged.			+01

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·07	5·03	4·01	4·99	4·99
+02	+01	+01	unchanged.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is firm and a large business has been done.
We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs.	7	9 0 B.T.
April-May	...	„	8	1 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
There is a good enquiry and prices are steadier.
We quote:—

Ready Brown Kutni	...	Rs.	6	9 0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat	„	Rs.	7	8 0 B.T.
April-May, Brown-Delhi	...	„	7	9 0 B.T.

Gingellyseed:—
The market is quiet but steady with little doing.
We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent.	...	Rs.	42	8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	...	„	53	0 0
Black Kutni	...	„	37	0 0

Castorseed:—

Ready	...	Rs.	29	0 0
April-May	...	„	5	12 0 B.T.

Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed:—

April-May	...	Rs.	9	11 0 B.T.

Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed:—

Ready	...	Rs.	22	12 0

Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—

Ready	...	Rs.	37	0 0

Tone—Steady.

WHEAT:—
The market is firm with a good demand, but sellers are by no means keen.

White Delhi, Apl-May	...	Rs.	6	1 6 B. T.
White Pusa, Apl.-May,	...	„	6	4 6 „
Soft Red	...	„	42	0 0 per candy.

THE SHARE MARKET.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
Banks:—				
Bombay	...	1,6624		
India	...	74		
Indian Specie Bank	...	55		
Mills:—				
Morarji Gokaldas	...	2,820 X. D.		
David	...	467 1/2		
Mancokji Petit	...	3,170 May		
New Great Eastern	...	208 3/4		
New City of Bombay Manf. Co. Ltd.		717½ x.d. to 720		
Emperor Edward Mills	...	675 C.D.		
Presses:—				
New Berar	...	480		
New Mofussil	...	575		
Miscellaneous:—				
Bombay Burmah	...	440		
The Bombay E. S. & T. Co., Ltd.				
Ordinary	...	114		
„ „ Preference		151		
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference	...	270		
Central India Mining	...	332½d.		
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,090 X.D.		
Telephone Co.	...	33		
Railways:—				
Ahmedabad-Pranlej	...	505		
Amritsar-Patti	...	121 1/2		
Tapti-Valley	...	422 1-2		

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	...	6,473 bales.
Wheat	...	18,795 cwts.
Linseed	...	14,142 „
Rapeseed	...	9,984 „
Gingellyseed	...	321 „
Poppyseed	...	1,272 „
Groundnuts	...	305 „
Castorseed	...	9,407 „
Rice	...	1,935 „
Myrabollams	...	12,179 „
Cottonseed	...	5,502 „
Mowraseed	...	76 „
Gram	...	6,185 „
Jowar	...	710 „
Maize	...	2 „

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 3.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 4.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	...	84 15/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	...	98 1/4	1/2	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	...	99 1/4	3/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	...	61 7/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	...	23 7/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence		23 7/16	1/16	
Do. in New York	...	50 7/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris		25·17 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin		20·44 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York		4·87 3/4	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate		2 1/2 p/c	since 1 inst.	
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight		19/16	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight		15/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills		2 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills		2 3/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans		1/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans		1/4		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ...1s. 3 25-32d.

*Closing tone of Silver:—Steady.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77s. 2d. unchgd.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta... ... ... £ 50,000
Gold to Calcutta ... ... £ 10,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Quiet but Steady.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Steady.
Manchester	... Steady.
Total Sales	...6,000 bales.*
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 „
Imports	...4,000 „
Mid-Americans	...5·17+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	7 7/8 unchgd.

* Sales increased yesterday by 4000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	J.-J.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·06	5·07	5·10	5·12	5·08
+01	unchgd.	+01	+01	+01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
5·04	5·02	5·01	5·00	
+02	+02	+02	+01	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports... ...	...14,000 Bales
Do. do. last year ...	... Nil.
Exports to Great Britain ...	... 3,000 „
Do. to Continent ...	...10,000 „
Spot Cotton—10·00+05	
Futures—Month of May 9·87+07	Advanced on bullish weekend figures and on bull support and shorts covering.
Do. do. July 9·30+07	

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 9/16—unchgd.	
Futures—Month of May 9·87+09	
Do. do. July 9·81+12	
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.	
Cotton Stock in London ...	... 8,980 Bales.
Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	4,310,000 „
„ „ East Indian	171,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight	11,920,000 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales		54,000 Bales
„ Sold on Speculation		4,000 „
„ Sold for Exportation		1,000 „
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers		78,000 „
„ Actual Exports		9,000 „
„ Week's Imports		48,000 „
„ Stock		1,362,000 „
Surat's Week's Sales		200 „
„ Sold on Speculation		nil
„ Sold for Exportation		nil
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers		2,800 „
„ Actual Exports		507 „
„ Week's Imports		3,060 „
„ Stocks		13,000 „
Afloat American		160,000 „
„ Indian		5,000 „

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—40 3-4 April-May—Value, 40 7-8—May-June—Value.

Barletto Russa.—62 1-2lbs.—40 1-2 April-May—Sellers.

Tone—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—41 1-2 Mar.-April—Done—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujrat, per 418 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 44 April-May—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 418 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 42 3/4 April-May—H A D—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 39 7-8 April-May.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed:—
Bombay, per 418 lbs., ex-ship 44 1-2 April-May—Amsterdam—Value.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—(La Plata)—41 3-4—April-May—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 3/8 unchgd.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists' Grocers etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GRAHAM—McDONOUGH—March 31, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Dr. Cogan, D. D., Charles Alan Graham, to Teresa McDonough.

DEATHS.

BRAIDE—March 29, at Lahore, Elcanor Mary, the loved wife of Lieut.-Colonel G. F. W. Braide, I.M.S.

MACNICOL—March 29, at the Mission House, Kalna, Bengal, Ian Archibald Duncan, aged 17½ months, younger son of Rev. Malcolm Macnicol, M. B.

REMFRY—March 31, at his residence, No. 19, London Street, Calcutta, Henry Hamilton Remfry, Attorney-at-Law, aged 62 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S
"CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Remedy for Cold and Fever,
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Read the following Testimonial:—

ORIENTAL REVIEW OFFICES,
BOMBAY, 26*th February*, 1909.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I feel I must write just a few lines to say how remarkably efficacious your Chirettones have proved themselves to me. There was a severe outbreak of Malaria in my Press a few weeks ago. I sent for 500 Chirettones from you and distributed them among my Compositors and other workmen and they have simply worked wonders. I would specially like to draw your attention to the case of my Head Compositor. Hardly a week passed when he had no malarial fever. I continuously dosed him with Chirettones for four weeks, and he is now, I am happy to say, free from fever.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. RUSTOMJEE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 0-2m., Low water, 5-40m., 5-50a.

Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-15 p. m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.

St. George's Nursing Association, annual meeting, Port Trust offices, 6 p.m.

Lecture on Commercial Education, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m.

Public Meeting of Women of all communities to express grief for the death of Miss Clarke, Town Hall, 5 p m.

Bombay Tract and Book Society, annual meeting, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 6 p. m.

Fancy Fete on the Oval.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim: "Avoid buying in very strong, or selling in very weak markets.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—April 6th, Full Moon, 1h. 58·4m. a.m.; April 13th, Last Quarter, 8h. 0·2m. p.m.; April 20th, New Moon, 10h. 21·3m. a.m.; April 27th, First Quarter, 2h. 6·2m. p.m.; April 3rd, in Apogee, 4 4h. p.m.; April 19th, in Perigee, 1 9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, April 6.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p.m. New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, 42 Church Gate Street, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 0-2m. Low water, 5-40m., 5-50a.

Wednesday, April 7.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Bombay Millowners' Association, annual general meeting, 5-15 p.m. Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. New East India Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 2-30 p.m. Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m. Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3 30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 0·3m., 0-32a. Low water, 6-5m., 6·30a.

Thursday, April 8.—Easter holidays, High Court, Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 0-28m., 1-3a. Low water, 6-21m. 6-49a.

Friday, April 9.—Good Friday, General Holiday. Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 0 55m., 1-36a. Low water, 6-58m., 7-18a.

Saturday, April 10.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bank closed: Easter holidays. Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 6-55m. High water, 1-24m., 2-13a. Low water, 7-26m., 7-48a.

DEPARTURE OF A CHIEF.—His Highness the Maharaja of Deoghad Baria left Bombay on Friday.

"SALSETTE" IN QUARANTINE.—The English mail steamer "Salsette," which arrived on Friday morning at 5-30 a.m., had on board a lascar, suffering from chicken-pox. He was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Appa Jotti, (18), a mill-hand, was at work in the Apollo Mill yesterday, when his clothes accidentally caught in the carding machine and he was thrown heavily on the ground. His skull was fractured and he died on the way to the hospital.

MASSED BANDS AND TORCH LIGHT TATTOO AT THE FANCY FETE.—By kind permission of Colonels Caulfield and Delamain, and the Officers, the Bands of the 110th Mahrattis Light Infantry and the 153rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredillis, to-day at 9-30 p.m.:—

The Marching in of the Bands, Bugles and Pipes, Grand March...India for Ever.....John
Overture.....Maritana.....Wallace
Cornet Solo .....The Star of England ...Farrell
Grand Opera.....Faust .....Gounod
Turkish Patrol...The Advance and Retreat of the Army.....Michael
Grand Selection...Beccaccio.....Suppe
Descriptive Galop..The Post Horn .....Koenig
March Past and King.

MAHOMEDAN SOCIAL GATHERING.—The ninth annual social gathering of the Mahomedan students of the Grant

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS

£6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS

MESSRS. KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,

Cheapest and Best.

BURMAH PETROL,

Drives your Car Furthest.

BURMAH MOTOR OILS AND MOTOR GEAR OIL,

Save all friction in your Car.

BURMAH CANDLES,

Burn brightest and will not warp.

BURMAH KEROSINE GOLD MOHR BRAND,

for Lamps.

BURMAH KEROSINE PICTORIA BRAND

for Oil Engines.

SOLD EVERYWHERE]

BURMAH OIL CO., LD., SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

Agents.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,

PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC

TAXIDERMISTS,

DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvelous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,

LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Masjid. Post No. 9.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply only to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY;

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

EUROPE, SHIPPING:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co, 1 Victoria Terrace and Messrs. DENISON & Co. Hanuman Street, Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and fully UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with out-offices, and stabling, having stone-boxes arranged and kept in the English style, located in a healthy and select part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted for particulars apply to No. 850, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR

Cool and Comfort

use only

B. E. C.

FANS.

EXAMINE AND TRY OUR SPLENDID STOCK.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.

WORKS AND OFFICES,

9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST

By Appointment to

H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M, S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—

67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON

OFFICES IN THE EAST:—

CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS

OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM, HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND

PIANOS

at London Cash Prices in India.

QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,

GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RICHd. LIPP, From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000

STEINWEG-NACHF, Instalments from Rs. 25. and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.

If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,500 in the aggregate may be deposited with in any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,

Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydrocoeline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Cure is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED,

HUGHES TOWN ROAD,

(Near the Station).

SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

HAND-POWER HAY PRESSES,

LARGE STOCKS

READY FOR DELIVERY AT

MARSHALL, SONS & CO., LTD.,

ENGINEERS,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1909.

THE CLASH OF CREEDS.

RESIDENCE in India engenders among other things a very distinct spirit of toleration in matters of religion, and the ordinary Anglo-Indian, living as he does in the very midst of hetarogeneous creeds and unwittingly imbibing that atmosphere of equality for all faiths which has characterized the Government of this country for the last two centuries and more, is apt to be somewhat startled at the opposition of creed to creed which confronts him in England. Parliament, it is true, professes not to permit, and as matter of fact does not permit, considerations of creed or questions of religion to colour its legislative enactments and its administration, though it is possible for responsible ministers to be reduced into acting unfairly on denominational lines, as in the case of the Swansea School which recently formed the subject of debate in the House of Commons. But when one comes to study the utterances of the various churches themselves and the actions of some of those who represent conflicting lines of thought, a very different spectacle is afforded, and one is almost amazed at the gulf which exists between the almost nonchalant attitude of one creed towards another in India and the virulent hostility between different camps of Christianity which exists in England. It may be objected that religion of any kind is apt to become somewhat languid in India or, as the old Bombay factors expressed it, "piety grows sick" under the influence of a country which has given birth to so many strange faiths in succession, and that fierce opposition in religious matters is an agreeable proof that the various sections of the Church in England possess the real vitality without which they are worthless as spiritual and social forces. This is perhaps true, though most of us would be loath to admit that the Christian religion in India does not possess a very sound vitality of its own. But it also seems to us a reasonable proposition, that the Church in India, whether Anglican or Roman Catholic, has to some extent imbibed the spirit of the ancient Hindu saying "All rivers eventually find their way into the ocean," and is on that account somewhat more tolerant and less disposed to outspoken denunciation of sectarian tenets than the church in England.

These reflections have arisen from a perusal of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches which was recently held at Swansea. Among the speakers, who dealt with a variety of subjects from the Licensing Bill to social reform, was the Reverend Joseph Hocking, who made a somewhat violent attack upon Roman Catholicism. Taking as the heading of his speech "The alarming development of modern Romanism," Mr. Hocking called attention to the fact that the Roman Catholic Church has taken care to have representatives of its own on every journal of any importance and that in consequence Roman Catholic news of the most trivial character is reported, while Protestant news is either ignored or compressed into a few lines; and he then proceeded to declaim against the secrecy of Roman Catholic monastic and conventual institutions in England, alleging that "children could be born, women could die, and crime, cruelty and outrage could take place within their walls, without anyone outside having the right to know anything about these matters." He strongly urged that such institutions should be liable to visitation and inspection like any other public institution, and then, after pointing out that much of the teaching of the Anglican Church afforded a bridge over which Anglicans would sooner or later re-enter the Church of Rome, he denounced the attempt of Romanism to tamper with the Coronation Oath on the ground that the Roman Catholic Church aimed not at equality but at supremacy. He proposed that a Protestant demonstration should form part of the Council's annual programme, that the ministers of the Churches should see to it that children were instructed in the history and principles of Protestantism, that all Free Churchmen should make greater use of the Press, and that they should regularly bring pressure to bear upon the so-called Nonconformist Members of Parliament in order to influence legislation. In short, Mr. Hocking's speech was a very fine example of the Free Church militant and was infected with an almost mediæval animosity against "the swelling seas of Anti-Christ and foul damnable heresy." Viewing the subject from a wholly impartial standpoint, we entertain very grave doubts of the wisdom of Mr. Hocking's utterances and are inclined to believe that the Protestant cause is likely to suffer rather than gain by such violent attack upon another branch of the Christian faith. It is probably true that Roman Catholicism has achieved considerable progress among various classes in England in recent years, and has in the most subtle manner impressed its seal upon churches which are still nominally Anglican. The break-up of monastic institutions in France has unquestionably resulted in the foundation here and there in England of conventual institutions, in which the banished monks and nuns have found refuge; and such institutions are bound to exercise some effect upon the community, resident in their neighbourhood, many of whom are women without any work to do and eager for some mild sensation. Important centres like Oxford bear traces of the change, often indefinite but not the less real, which has resulted from the unremitting zeal of the champions of Roman Catholicism; and though a very great number of people, like Mr. Hocking, cannot say anything too bad about Romanism, its representatives and supporters, their fulminations have little effect upon the growth of that Church. The Protestant mind, particularly the Evangelical mind, is bound naturally to regard as dangerous any expansion of Roman Catholicism in England, and is perfectly right in protesting against such a proposal as that which Roman Catholics put forward, shortly after the Pan-Anglican Congress, to carry the host through the streets of London—but it cannot help their cause or the cause of Protestantism in general for people of Mr. Hocking's type to give public testimony of their religious animosity in so bold and uncompromising a manner as he has done.

Particularly is this so when it transpires, as it has done, that Mr. Hocking has only been able to obtain his knowledge of Roman Catholic organization by throwing himself upon the good will and hospitality of the high dignataries of the Romish Church and pretending that he was merely actuated by the ordinary curiosity of the student. It appears that Mr. Hocking obtained introductions to Cardinal Rampolla and Cardinal Merry del Val, and was welcomed by them with the most courteous hospitality. A well known member of the Roman clergy was attached to him as cicerone during his stay in Rome, and every opportunity was given to him of seeing, as far as a Protestant can, the inside of Roman life. Instead of being grateful for the kindness shown to him, Mr. Hocking on his return at once published the first of his sensational "Scarlet Women" novels and then started to vilify and traduce his hosts in Rome by all the means in his power. In other words, Mr. Hocking has broken every canon of friendship and hospitality in order to rouse the Evangelical conscience. We cannot believe that such behaviour can effect any good. It would have been far wiser had Mr. Hocking drawn the attention of his fellow Evangelicals to the methods by which the Roman Church diffuses its power, and had urged them to emulate the zeal of Rome in securing the adequate treatment of their religious life in the columns of the English Press. For the whole burden of Mr. Hocking's complaints really amounts merely to this: that the Roman Church is a very highly-developed and carefully-tended organization, acting on sound business principles, while the Anglican Church is very far from being business-like and looses much of its power by intestinal quarrels within its own ranks. We suppose this sort of thing will continue; Mr. Hocking and others like him will continue to shout "No Popery" and look forward to the day when Roman Catholics will be attainted and burned at Smithfield, while the Anglican, or at least the High-Church Anglican, will tend to adopt more freely the mummery, if not the tenets, of Romanism. The impartial observer may be forgiven if he decide that the struggle wears a very mediæval aspect, and that the best religion for the individual is that which he fashions for himself, provided of course that the elevation of the moral character is the base upon which such self-fashioned faiths are founded.

THE NEW BISHOP OF SINGAPORE. A few weeks ago the Diocese of the Straits Settlements, including Singapore, Labuan and Sarawak, all under one Bishop, was reconstituted and divided into two separate sees as it was found too large and unwieldy to be administered by one Bishop. Dr. Mounsey was appointed last February Bishop of Borneo, taking charge of the eastern portion of the former large diocese, and now Reuter informs us, that the Rev. Charles James Ferguson-Davie has been appointed to the other part of the diocese to include hence forward the island of Singapore alone. Singapore, till 1869, formed part of the Metropolitan Diocese of Calcutta and had no separate Bishop, being administered by the Bishop of Calcutta. In 1869 it was separated from the Bishopric of Calcutta and formed part of the Bishopric of Labuan. After forty years it now gets a Bishop of its own to look after the spiritual welfare of its large and growing population, most of which is Chinese. Missionary work in the Straits Settlements was begun more than sixty years ago by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, one of whose members was invited by the famous Rajah Brooke to Sarawak. This first missionary, the Rev. F. T. Macdougall, became in 1852 the first Bishop in the Straits and resigned in 1868, when Singapore was added to his diocese. Since then there have been only two bishops, Dr. Chambers, from 1869 to 1881, and Dr. Hoise who resigned the other day after twenty-eight years' arduous work. The Rev. Charles Ferguson-Davie who succeeds him in the Singapore part of Dr. Hoise's diocese belongs, like the pioneer in this field Bishop Macdougall, to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He is only 37, having been born in 1872. Like several other Bishops, he was first in the Army, as Captain in the Suffolk Regiment. He is the nephew of Mr. William Ferguson-Davie the third Baronet who was till recently Clerk of the Fees to the House of Commons. The Baronetcy is one of the oldest in the Kingdom, and on its becoming extinct in 1846 by the death without male heir of the tenth Baronet, was revived the next year in favour of the grandfather of the new Bishop of Singapore who had married a daughter of the eighth Baronet. One of the cousins of the new Bishop is in the Punjab Frontier Force and served in all the expeditions against the Frontier tribes during the last fifteen years, including the Chitral and Waziri campaigns. The new Bishop has also spent his ten years in India since 1899 when he first came here, in the Punjab, acting as Chaplain to Bishop Lefroy of Lahore.

THE DECAY OF JOURNALISM. IN a capacious post bag every morning we receive a certain percentage of letters from our mofussil subscribers and readers, enquiring where they can obtain various articles of commerce not to be found in up-country stations. Naturally we refer them to our advertisers, giving name, address and a list of the specialties they offer. This we regard as legitimate, though in some cases we may be aware that goods of equal quality and perhaps smaller price may be obtained elsewhere. Still that is true reciprocity and fair play. The "Times," which recently cut in on the publishing trade, now goes a step further and to our mind embarks upon competition with its advertisers and others in a manner which is not legitimate and anything but fair play. It has organised a Supply Department and undertakes to purchase anything their subscribers abroad may desire. We do not know what Harrods and Peter Robinsons and Shoolbreds and Spiers and Pond will say to this, or what Messrs Grindlay, Cox, King King, and Cook, will remark when they learn the "Times" proposes to book passages, effect insurances and secure hotel accommodation. They are all advertisers in the columns in the journal which seeks to take the bread out of their mouths. We do not intend to follow the lead of our contemporary, which for years we regarded as an example of dignified journalism—we trust it will stop short of establishing a matrimonial and divorce agency—but we shall continue our practice of recommending to our subscribers firms which we know to be enterprising and well managed, our own advertisers preferably of course, and thus do what we can, so far as the Bombay presidency is concerned, in neutralising the effects of what we consider degrading and illegitimate competition with respectable retail establishments.

THE LADIES' GALLERY. AN appeal made by Sir Henry Norman to the Speaker of the House of Commons on March 16, to reopen the Ladies' Gallery to the wives of members, was rejected, and as the reasons given were received with loud laughter by the House, they must have been humorous. The experienced Speaker, in whose province the matter lay, confessed he was awed by the difficulties that would face him if he acceded to Sir Henry Norman's request, even if he should be allowed to impose conditions of personal responsibility on the members balloting for cards of admission for ladies. He quailed before the task of having to discover what Bills ladies took an interest in, and the amendments they preferred and, moreover, it would be distasteful to him to have to consider the domestic arrangements of members. At this suggestion the House enjoyed itself mightily and laughed aloud. The Speaker seemed hopelessly afraid of finding himself in the delicate predicament of having to give undue preference to the members who were happily married. So the Ladies' Gallery remains closed and the Speaker is safe from the risks of a battle with unknown forces.

THE earthquake prophesied to occur on the 2nd instant at Rangoon did not take place.

MR. C. A. GOODALL, Superintendent of Telegraphs, East Coast Division, is posted to the Rajputana Division.

LAHORE telegrams say that Lal Lajpat Rai has resumed practice in the Punjab Chief Court.

WRITING on the coming Budget, the "Times" says:—The issue of the Navy Estimates completes the data respecting the expenditure for the coming year, so far as they depend on contemplated charges for supply services. The estimates for supply services are:—Army, £27,£35,000.; Navy, £35,142,700.; miscellaneous Civil Services, £40,070,171.; and Revenue Departments, £22,350,730, making a total of £124,998,601. This total is about £11,486,000 in excess of the corresponding grants for 1908-1909, and, if we assume the Consolidated Fund charges to be the same in both years, will represent the increase of the whole Budget. To it will probably have to be added some portion of the deficit of unknown magnitude in this financial year's Budget. The deficit must be provided for in some way or other; it will be too big to be debited entirely to the Exchequer balances, which were materially below the level of a year ago in the returns of March 6, the last available. If we assume that the deficit amounts to £4,000,000, after making allowance, on the other side, for such "under-spending" as may occur in some departments, we may perhaps assume that half of it will be provided out of balances. The total deficiency would thus be raised to £13,486,000, but, of course, forecasts of this kind are guesswork. Even supposing, however, the excess on last year's grants is no larger than £13,300,000, we have to note the fact this would make the total estimates for the year, including the Consolidated Fund Services (£39,705,000), about £166,500,000, and that the revenue for 1909-1910, on the basis of existing taxation, will, to all appearance, be about £4,000,000 less than the estimates for 1908-1909, or £149,000,000, so that Mr. Lloyd-George will, on a favourable estimate, have to find about £17,000,000," either by "raiding the Sinking Fund" or by fresh taxation, unless he is bold enough to budget for some improvement in the revenue of 1909-1910 on that of the year just ending. These figures speak for themselves, and show that the expenditure of this country is assuming proportions which cannot be satisfactorily met under our present system of taxation, though we do not expect Mr. Lloyd-George to make the confession just yet.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE AUSTRO-SERVIAN CRISIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MARCH 20.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY and Servia continue exchanging diplomatic notes without apparently arriving at any better understanding or mitigating the serious crisis in their relations. In fact, on the Austrian side there is increasing irritation because Servia affects to regard the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as still an open question requiring the sanction of the Signatories of the Berlin Treaty, despite the fact that Austria and Turkey have settled the matter between them without, it is true, obtaining the formal assent of the great Powers, but certainly without eliciting any formal protest on their part. Servia seeks to place Austria-Hungary in the position of defendant and to bring the Servian case against the Dual Monarchy before a Conference of the Powers which would take Servia's position into consideration in connection with the modification of the Berlin Treaty created by Austria's action, from the point of view that such modification could not be legally effected by agreement between Austria and Turkey alone. This, theoretically at least, was originally the contention of England, France, Italy and Russia, but has never been practically insisted upon and is less likely to be so now than ever. Germany is Austria's firm ally and views Servia's somewhat preposterous claims as contemptuously as Austria herself, while as regards a European Conference the Kaiser thinks that the assembly of such a body would be likely to work much more harm than good. The Russian Government has already incurred some unpopularity among its Slav population by diplomatically repressing Servian aspirations. No Power really desires the assembly of a conference except perhaps England and France, and if Russia and Italy also favour the project, it is rather to serve particular territorial objects of their own to which certain clauses of the Berlin Treaty might form an obstacle. As regards Germany's present very thoroughgoing support of Austria, it will certainly one day cost the Dual Monarchy dear, and is already tending to place the Hapsburg in a dependent position upon the Hohenzollern. Servia is of course aware of the serious divergence of interests underlying what is called the European concert and strives to embarrass Austria on the one hand by exciting Russian Slav sympathies and on the other by encouraging Italian irredentist aspirations. If Servia makes rather an ingenuous reply to the recommendations of the Powers to abandon her anti-Austrian agitation, discontinue her military preparations and abandon all demands for territorial compensation by declaring that she is ready to do all this if the Powers on their part will frankly state that they are prepared to recognise Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the violation of the Berlin Treaty which it involves—otherwise how can they expect Servia to abandon her attitude of protest. This reply was felt to be more or less sarcastic and Servia's replies to Austria are couched in a similarly smart dialectical vein which, however, her powerful neighbour regards as impertinent and ambiguous. Fresh offence has been given to Austria by the tone of the Servian reply to the Austrian Note upon commercial concessions presented at Belgrade just before the despatch to the Powers of the Servian reply to the Russian Note mentioned in my last letter. In this communication Servia expresses the opinion that it would be more in conformity with the material interest of the two parties if the Treaty of Commerce signed last year were submitted to the Parliaments of the Dual Monarchy. If Austria-Hungary is unable, for want of time or other reasons to take this course, the Servian Government would be prepared to accept a new provisional application of the Treaty until the end of the present year. The Belgrade papers applaud what they regard as the independent outspoken tone of this despatch, but is looked upon in Vienna as evasive and unsatisfactory, clever in form though it may be. In St. Petersburg the situation is viewed with great despondency and as indicating that Austria and Servia are on the brink of war. In Berlin the Servian reply to Austria is considered almost a mockery calculated only to lessen to an extreme minimum the prospects of a pacific settlement of the present conflict.

The Austrian Government has intimated at St. Petersburg that it is not satisfied with the last reply from Belgrade. This has called forth from a number of prominent Slavophils, including the Presidents of both Houses of the Duma and many Russian Deputies, an address to the Servian nation in which they express the "warmest sympathy" of Russian society towards its brothers in their hour of trial, and eloquently protest against any attempt upon the historical rights of the Servian people. The signatories are confident that all the Slav elements in Russia, Austria, Germany, and the Balkan Peninsula, will unanimously defend these rights, and that the whole civilized world will refuse to tolerate the brutal violation of international equity shown by the annexation of the Serbs of Bosnia and Herzegovina without the assent of the population. In conclusion, they say:—"Let Servians know that the Russian nation deeply feels for and suffers with them, that their sorrow is our sorrow, that any injury caused them is caused to us and to all the many millions of Slavdom, who we hope and believe will assure the vindication of justice and truth." Austria's reply to Slavophil or Servian menace is to mobilise 66 battalions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The only optimist note which I can at present record against the above somewhat sombre review of the situation is a declaration made on March 18 by the Hungarian Premier to a group of Hungarian Deputies who asked him whether the danger of war was real. Dr. Wekerle replied: "I can only tell you that His Majesty is still confident that it will be possible to avoid war."

Austria's reply to the last Servian Note will be despatched in a day or two, and in that document Austria is expected to make it quite plain to the Belgrade Government that the Austrian Foreign Office will not rest satisfied with brilliant but ambiguous verbal fencing on Servia's part, and above all that Servia will have to deal direct with Austria and not with the Powers in any question concerning the two provinces which Austria has annexed. Much will depend upon the tone of the Austrian Note. The European situation is, however, not affected by the Bosnia-Herzegovina question alone. An uneasy feeling is gaining ground in political and diplomatic circles that for some time past the drift of Germany's policy has been rather towards war than peace. It may be remembered that surprise was felt at the time that Germany so unexpectedly and so completly gave way to France over the Morocco trouble and concluded the Franco-German-Morocco Agreement. It is now, however, becoming clear that Germany's object was to leave herself free to work against the triple entente (Great Britain, France and Russia). Hence when the Balkan crisis arose the Kaiser seized the opportunity of taking up the role of Austria-Hungary's faithful friend and supporter in almost direct opposition to the rest of the Powers. The objective of Austrian policy has long been known to be the command of the railway and strategical route through Austria to Salonika either by coercing Servia, by diplomatic pressure or by military operations which might extend to Nish, the junction of the Orient and Salonica lines. The latter move would necessitate Russian intervention and most probably Bulgarian interference also. The well-informed Paris correspondent of the "Times" observes that in Berlin and Vienna it is believed that even in the circumstances mentioned above French public opinion would be disinclined to permit the French Government to take part in what would be a terrible and costly war against Germany and Austria. British public opinion, which does not yet appear to have realised the wider issues at stake in the Near East, would be still disposed, and still less under a Radical Government to give resolute support to France and Russia, England's partners in the triple entente. In short, the Balkan crisis is, as was foreseen from the first, rapidly merging itself into a European crisis in which Germany will make a resolute attempt to re-establish the German hegemony in a more perilous form than ever, and Austria-Hungary after successfully waging war to establish her predominance in Central Europe may turn her victorious arms against Italy in the interest of the Vatican.

These far-reaching plans might also include ideas of utilising the re-establishment of Austrian and German influence at Constantinople in order to obtain the mobilization of Turkey against the Russian frontier in Asia Minor. While the Emperor Francis Joseph lives these schemes of "welt politik" may slumber, although we have a foretaste of them in the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but his successor the Archduke Ferdinand is credited with vast ambitions and a strong leaning towards the Austro Hungarian war party. In Baron von Aehrenthal he would find a Minister sharing these views to the uttermost.

GERMAN NAVAL EXPANSION.

A certain amount of confirmation is afforded to the views expressed above in regard to the non-pacific drift of German policy by the disclosures made concerning the almost feverish acceleration and extension of German warship building during the debates on the Navy Estimatei in the British House of Commons. English naval prestige once so high and unquestioned must certainly suffer on the continent from the discovery that British Naval strength no longer attains the two-Power standard once so resolutely announced but barely a three-quarter one, and that Germany can build "Dreadnoughts" even faster than Great Britain. The British Prime Minister has confessed that when he stated last year upon the authority of the Admiralty that the German ship-building might not be realised and certainly would not be exceeded he was wrong. He had to own, in fact, that it had been exceeded. Then also the assurance given Parliament in that it would take the Germans 30 months to build a "Dreadnought" and Great Britain only 24 months was also falsified by the event. The First Lord of the Admiralty said the Government do not know—as they thought they did—the rate at which German construction was proceeding. They were not aware that wherein two years ago Germany had no Government slip able to carry a ship of the "Dreadnought" type, she has now fourteen, and three more under construction, and that the firm of Krupp alone is at this moment capable of supplying all the component parts of eight such battleships in a single year. Last year the Germans laid down eight "Dreadnoughts" to the British two and stored material in provision for two more. For the French, whose own navy is in so bad a condition, it is not consolatory reading to find that the British navy, the supposed predominance of which rendered an alliance or entente with Great Britain so valuable, is in distinct danger of being out-stripped by its German rival. Responsible French public opinion is amazed at the persistent efforts of the Pacifists, Socialists, Labour members and radicals in the British Parliament to reduce both the army and navy—above all at a conjuncture like the present when there is so much reason for every great State to maintain its defensive preparations unslackened. M. Juares, M. Herve and the other leading Socialists, humanitarians, pacifists and anti-militarists are now having their emulators in the British Parliament and it has certainly been a shock to French public opinion to find that on such a question as the maintenance of British naval supremacy there could exist any serious difference of opinion between British legislators.

In his speech in the Reichstag on the introduction of the German navy estimates, Admiral von Tirpitz said that Mr. McKenna was incorrect in stating in the British House of Commons that Germany might possess 17 "Dreadnoughts" and "Invincibles" in the year 1912. The right figure was 13. As regards the statement made by Mr. Asquith, that the British Government had more than once raised with Germany, but without success, the question of a mutual arrangement for the limitation of armaments, Admiral von Tirpitz stated that he had no knowledge of any such proposal. In any case, however, an understanding could never be one-sided.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

The Russo-Turkish Protocol for the settlement of the Bulgarian indemnity due to Turkey has been signed at St. Petersburg and sent to Constantinople. The agreement is a compromise between the Turkish and Russian original proposals, and will relieve Turkey from the payment of any instalments of the Russian indemnity for 30 or 40 years.

In acknowledging receipt of the communication informing them of the conclusion of the Protocol, Great Britain, Russia and Italy all refer to the necessity for the meeting of a European Conference.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE NAVAL QUESTION.

COLONIAL ATTITUDE.

Deputation from Canada.

NEW ZEALAND ON PARTY SPIRIT.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

A telegram from Ottawa states that the Hon. L. Brodeur, Canadian Minister of Marine, and Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Defence, will visit England to confer with the Admiralty on Naval defence.

A telegram from Wellington states that Mr. Ward in a speech said that the offer of a "Dreadnought" was non-partisan, and he regretted the party outcry in England. He outlined the defence proposals. They were not compulsory, but they would ensure national training from the Cadet Corps to the age of twenty-one.

EAST DENBIGH BYE-ELECTION.

Liberal Success.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The bye-election in the East Denbigh Division has resulted as follows :—

Mr. Hemmerde (Liberal) .....6,265.
Mr. Cunliffe (Unionist) .....3,544.

[The polling at the last bye-election, which took place on 14th August 1906, was:—

R. G. Hemmerde, K. C. (L) ... 5,917
Arthur G.-Boscawen (C.) 3,126

Liberal majority ... 2,791

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Germany Profits by a Dispute.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The final Conference of English, French and German bankers in Paris, to discuss the proposed International loan to China proved abortive, and the British and French Delegates withdrew their offers of the loan.

The German group, represented by the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, however, concluded an agreement for a loan on terms not including those declared by the Protocol, which was signed by the three groups prior to the Conference, to afford the minimum security for the proper application of the loan.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

Opinion of the Moslem League

LONDON, APRIL 3.

At a meeting of the Moslem League last night, Mr. Ameer Ali said it was satisfactory for Mahomedans to learn from Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Asquith, that there would be no going back on the pledges of separate representation, but the details were not satisfactory, and he hoped that they did not represent the final view of the Government.

AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

Duty on Tea Objected to.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Advices from Washington state that the report of the Committee on the American Tariff Bill includes a number of proposed amendments to tariff, including striking out of duty on tea.

THE BOAT RACE.

Win for Oxford.

LONDON, APRIL, 3.

Oxford won the Oxford Boat Race to-day by three and a half lengths in 19mins. 50secs.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The Boat Race was a dingdong struggle of most exciting character. Cambridge who were favourites made desperate but unavailing efforts to obtain and keep the lead.

MARATHON DERBY RACE.

Won by a Waiter.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Telegrams from New York state that in the Marathon Derby race run there yesterday, a French ex-waiter from London named Saint Yves came in first, his time being two hours, forty minutes, fifty seconds. Dorando was second in two hours, forty-five minutes, thirty-seven seconds and Hayes third in two hours, fortynine minutes, twenty-seven seconds Shrubb and Longboat collapsed.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

England Beats Scotland.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

At Association Football this afternoon, England defeated Scotland by two goals to nil.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The death is announced of Lord Gwydyr.

[Peter Robert Burrell, 4th Baron Gwydyr, who was 93 years old at the time of his death, was Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain from 1837 to 1870, High Steward of Ipswich, and for many years Chairman of the Suffolk Quarter Sessions. Lord Gwydyr succeeded to the Barony of Gwydyr on the death of his cousin, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, in 1870.]

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The death is announced of Admiral Cervera, who was defeated and captured at the battle of Santiago in the Spanish-American War.

THE BISHOPRIC OF SINGAPORE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Reverend Charles Fergusson Davie, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Punjab Mission, has been nominated to the Bishopric of Singapore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 4.

The Rev. Fergusson Davie, who is appointed Bishop of Singapore, will be much missed in the Punjab. In 1899 he came to India as Domestic Chaplain to the present Bishop of Lahore, a post which he held for three years. In 1902 he married Miss Hall, M. D., a Missionary in the Delhi Medical Mission, and thereupon joined the S. P. G. For some time he was stationed at Riwari in the circle of the Delhi Mission, but about two years ago he was moved to Rawalpindi and put in charge of a somewhat large congregation of Indian Christians. Into this work he threw himself with his usual earnestness and vigour, while his wife opened a dispensary and small hospital in the Sadr Bazaar in connection with which she received from the first and has continued to receive generous and ready help from many ladies of the Cantonment.

Mr. Fergusson Davie, in addition to his ordinary duties, has acted for many years as Chaplain of the Punjab Light Horse and of his prowess with the rifle the whole world knows.

THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.

Driven by a Gale.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Zeppelin airship left Friedrichshaven in darkness at four o'clock yesterday morning. It arrived at Munich at nine, and vainly attempted to land. A gale which was raging drove it to the north-east. The Cavalry started in pursuit.

The airship landed at three o'clock in the afternoon at Dingolfing, having shown remarkable stability and safety in weathering the storm.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTITUTION.

Dutch Loyalty.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Transvaal Legislature has rejected a motion to take a referendum on the Constitution.

Sir Percy Fitzpatrick paid a tribute to the dignified attitude of the Dutch since the war.

Mr. Botha said the Dutch were proud to be subjects of the greatest Empire in the world.

DEVELOPMENT OF EAST AFRICA.

Menelik's Satisfaction.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Advices from Paris state that the Senate has adopted the Jibutil-Addis Abeba Railway Bill.

M. Pichon said that Emperor Menelik's interpreter assured him of his Majesty's satisfaction, therefore the report that the concession had been annulled could be disregarded.

HIGH COURT MADRAS.

Conduct of Tinnevelly Vakils.

SEDITIOUS SPEECHES AND LEAFLETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 3.

Before the Chief Justice and Justices Benson, Miller and Sankaran Nair, Mr. E. B. Powell, Public Prosecutor, with Mr. T. Richmond, on behalf of Government, brought to the notice of their Lordships the conduct of certain vakils practising in the Tinnevelly district, as it appeared in the evidence given by them in the Riots and Sedition cases in Tinnevelly.

The present application was directed only against two of the vakils, A. G. Ganapathi Sastri and T. V. Krishnasawmy Iyer. The petition put in asked the Court to deal with these vakils under Section 13 of the Legal Practioners Act.

In this petition it is stated, that during the trial of Chidambaram Pillay, in the Sessions Court of Tinnevelly, for making seditious speeches, certain vakils resident in Tinnevelly were called as witnesses for the defence. From their own statements it appeared that they were instrumental in organising meetings, at which seditious speeches were delivered, were the authors of certain seditious handbills and leaflets, which were largely circulated throughout the district at the time when a procession was held in honour of Bepin Chandra Pal, who had been convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. One of the said handbills was headed with the motto "Absolute Swaraj is our goal" and was signed by Sankara Narain Pillay. The leaflet was highly seditious and urged its readers to sacrifice their lives and shed their blood for the Motherland. It further referred to the lectures of Bepin Chandra Pal in Madras as full of truth and tending to the glory of the Motherland and the duties they owed to it. The leaflet was signed by Ganapathy Sastri Satha, Ganapathi Pantulu, Sankara Iyer, T. V. Krishnasawmy Iyer, treasurers, and Sankara Narain Pillay, secretary.

Mr. Powell said that the vakils against whom the application was made were on the Committee of Pal's celebrations, of which Sankara Narain Pillay of the National Emporium was secretary. The handbills were signed by them among other vakils.

After some discussion their Lordships promised to consider their order.

MR. L. M. WYNCH, Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, is appointed to act as Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local, Municipal, Educational and Legislative Departments, Mr. A. Butterworth vacating that appointment to act as Collector of Madura.

THE LOG OF THE "MURIEL."

From Suez to Port Said.

We spent two days at Suez getting the necessary repairs done to the motors, viz., a new big-end bearing and a new key for the flywheel. We were pleased to find the grass which we had noticed on the vessel's copper at Port Sudan, only existed along the centre of the starboard side, and was therefore the result of careless cleaning when she lay alongside the Yacht Club wall in Bombay.

The Canal Company insisted we should carry a pilot through the Canal, and all the trouble we had during our passage was directly due to his presence. His first order when he came on board at 10 a. m., at Suez, was "full speed astern." He was somewhat astonished when he was informed that the engines would not go astern, gesticulated violently and shouted hysterically "then we cannot go." He insisted on having both engines running dead slow instead of as was my custom to run one only full speed. This I circumvented by surreptitiously stopping one.

We entered the Canal at 10-20 on the 14th March, just behind the P. and O. "Simla," and, until we reached the Bitter Lakes where, of course, we were left astern, had frequently to slow down so as not to catch her up. The pilot insisted that we should have to tie up if we had to pass a steamer—in vain I pointed out the difficulty not to say danger of such a proceeding—fortunately throughout the entire passage we had no occasion to do so. On the first day we only passed two steamers—one already tied up for the "Simla" and the other for which we had to wait half an hour in the Bitter Lakes. It was quite dusk when we anchored close off Ismalia. The day had been beautifully cool with no wind.

March 15.—I was awakened at 4 a.m. by the wind and on going on deck found it blowing a gale from the S. E.; being on a lee shore I let go the second anchor and had hardly turned in again, when the new pilot arrived, two hours before the appointed time. It was 5-30 when we got under way, still quite dark, but 10 minutes later we were hard aground in the Ismalia Lake. The service of a passing Canal Company's tug was requisitioned, but it took an hour before we were off. The pilot told us this episode would cost him a week's pay. We finally entered the Canal at 7-10 a.m. Blowing very hard from the S.E. —dead aft and quite warm.

About 8 a.m. it began to come on very thick and for the rest of the passage we were involved in a thick duststorm. At 9 a.m. we suddenly came upon a steamer going the same way as ourselves, which on closer approach, we perceived was tied up, evidently on account of the fog. In evading this ship by a berth of 100 yards! the pilot ran us hard aground on the opposite bank. With considerable difficulty, in sending a line ashore in the gale and by kedging, we got off in half an hour and proceeded under single motor at seven knots—up to this point our speed had been 8½. The dust fog, though exceedingly unpleasant, had its advantages, for all steamers were tied up.

Shortly after noon we stopped the engine and ran the remaining three miles into Port Said at four knots under bare poles. Here again the pilot made a mess of things. Accustomed to moor big steamers with steam windlasses and limitless chain, he suddenly gave the order "let go" as we were passing the bows of a steamer moored E. and W. on the starboard side of the Canal. The stern behind her to which I gathered our stern was to be tied up, was out of sight. On my informing him I had only 60 fathoms of chain, he cheerily gave the order "up anchor"—no light task with the weight of wind; after half an hour's hard work it became evident that our anchor was foul of the steamer's chain.

By this time we had a couple of Canal tugs around us as we were right in the middle of the fairway—one of these contained the Assistant Harbour Master, an excellent Frenchman, who appreciated the difference between a small yacht and a 10,000-ton steamer. He gave the order to slip the chain and then towed us to another berth at the south quay of the Admiralty Basin. Here again our pilot gave the order to let go, while we were yet 200 yards off the wall, but the Harbour Master promptly cancelled it. After considerable difficulty in getting our stern towed round against the wind and nearly twice colliding with Mr. Pierpoint Morgan's steam yacht "Corssir," we eventually moored all safe at 2 p. m. Next morning our slipped anchor and chain was returned to us by the Canal authorities.

We now received some welcome additions to our party. Capt. Sullivan who had arrived that same day from Bombay in the "Mooltan" and two English sailors (for whom I had written the day before we left Bombay) from Southampton, who arrived on the 16th. It was no little satisfaction to know we had kept sufficiently good time to meet our appointments to a day.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Headquarters Established at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 3.

Simla is fast filling up. The Government of India offices are now all open and most of the Secretaries have arrived. Mr. Harvey, the Member of the Council for Commerce and Industry, is also here and Sir T. Wynne, the President of the Railway Board, arrives on Monday, when Mr. Wood and Mr. Finney, Second and Third Members of the Railway Board, leave for Lahore, in connection with the Conference, to which they have been appointed, to investigate the practicability of introducing grain elevators upon the Karachi section of the North-Western Railway.

The Kalka-Simla Railway is running as many as eleven trains daily, namely six Passenger and five goods, which is a record for traffic on this line. Its new Engines are now being used regularly and will be supplemented shortly by two complete trains of the bogie pattern passenger carriages, one of which is to commence running this month, and the other in May, when they will replace the heterogeneous vehicles now in use for the mail traffic. The line made over 2 per cent last year and, with these additions to its rolling-stock, is likely to pay 4 per cent in the near future as it will be enabled to handle a large section of goods traffic which it has hitherto been obliged to refuse for lack of ability to haul it.

NEW LEGAL MEMBER.

Entertainment by Mahomedans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

The Mahomedan merchants of Calcutta entertained Mr. S. P. Sinha at an evening party in the Town Hall yesterday. There was a fairly good representative gathering present.

Mr. G. H. C. Driff read an address of congratulation, to which Mr. Sinha replying said that he had not been called upon to represent any particular class, but he would follow the principles enunciated in the great Charter of 1857. Mahomedans, Hindus and Europeans were all the King's subjects and he assured them that their interests would be equally served by him.

"YUGUNTAR" LEAFLETS.

Ajit Singh's Associate Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

A rumour states that Lalchand Falak, a poet and an associate of Ajit Singh, has been arrested by the Lahore Police, on some alleged complicity in the posting of "Yugantar" leaflets.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

New Building Opened.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S.I., I.C.S., performed the opening ceremony of the new building of the Bombay Veterinary College at Parel on Saturday evening, when a number of ladies and gentlemen attended, among whom were Mr. M. R. Jardine, Principal Sowerby, the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor, Mr. E. M. Proes, Mr. R. M. Phillips, Mr. Dharamsey Morarji, Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas, Mr. Syed Shamsudin Kadri, Mr. Maneckshah Doctor (Secretary) Dr. Dhakmar (Vice-Principal), and Mr. N. G. Vefinkar.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. M. H. Sowerby, the acting Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, who said :—

Mr. Jenkins, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the College Staff I have great pleasure in welcoming you here to-day on the auspicious occasion of the opening of the new College building. I wish to express the regret we feel at the unavoidable absence owing to ill health of Major Joslen the permanent Principal. I hear however that he has now practically recovered and that we may soon hope to have him once more among us.

Before asking you, Sir, to open the building, I should like, if I may, to give you a short history of this Institution.

The Bombay Veterinary College was started with extremely bright prospects twenty-three years ago in 1886, under Lord Reay's Government, with 69 students and the late Professor J. H. Steel as the first Principal. The starting of the Institution was greatly facilitated by the Trustees of the Bai Sakerbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital, Parel, and the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals offering the use of a bungalow in their compound as a college and their hospital for practical training of the students in consideration of the college authorities undertaking the clinical work of the latter. Government then built a Chemical Laboratory, Shoeing Shed, Practical Shed, Post Mortem and Dissection rooms.

In 1890, H. E. Lord Reay laid the foundation-stone of the Patho-Bacteriological Laboratory given by the late Sir Dinshaw Petit so thoroughly in accordance with the great generosity and interest shown by the Petit family towards all scientific pursuits. In January 1891 there came the sad death of Principal Steel just as the building, the completion of which he was looking forward to so eagerly, was almost ready, the fittings of it even having been arranged by him.

Mr. Steel the organiser of the Institution having died, Colonel Brodie Mills held charge practically till 1896 when he went on leave preliminary to retirement in June 1908. Major Joslen succeeded him in June 1906 and since that time has been in permanent charge as Principal.

In the year 1900-1901 the Professional Examinations which up till then had been both written and viva-voce were made entirely viva-voce because it was considered that the latter was the best test of the practical capabilities of a candidate.

This year also the Two Years' Vernacular Salutri Certificate Course was instituted but being found impracticable it was abandoned in 1905.

The scheme of awarding scholarships has undergone constant changes and it is now so arranged as to induce more particularly sons of agriculturists and those accustomed to handle cattle to join the College. The number of scholarships has been increased from fifteen to twenty-one and the amount from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 with free instruction for three years, the Director of Agriculture co-operating with the Principal in selecting men for these scholarships.

In 1905 it was found that the then existing arrangements for teaching purposes were inadequate and not fulfilling the scientific requirements of the day. Also the accommodation we had for the different Departments of the College was unsuitable. Proposals were submitted to remedy this and Government most liberally sanctioned the proposals.

In 1905-06 an effort was made towards refurnishing and bringing up to date the Patho-Bacteriological Laboratory and Museum and the work of improvement has continued ever since, Government in this year and the following years giving special grants amounting to about Rs. 20,000 for the purchase of models, instruments, apparatus, etc. The Laboratory is now well furnished and the Museum affords great amenities for research and possess with up to date models of the different animals and their organs. Besides this, various skeletons have been lately presented and erected, amongst which may be noticed the elephant, camel and Kathiawar bull. Also I might mention the Bromide enlargements of the breeds of cattle and buffaloes of the Bombay Presidency which have been made from photographs taken by Major Joslen and placed in the Museum.

During this year a great deal has been done in the Library, Government having granted Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of furniture and books and doubled the annual grant for the next ten years.

Also in 1905-06 the first decisive step was taken with regard to the building which the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins has so kindly consented to open to-day, in that Government acquired this compound from Mr. Framji Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy at a cost of a little over a lakh of Rupees and arrangements were later made for the erection of this building at a further cost of Rs. 85,000. The new building consists of Museum, Library, Chemical Laboratory one large Lecture Theatre, two smaller Lecture rooms, Photographic dark room, Principal's Office, etc. Thus we have obtained requisite accommodation for proper working of the different Departments of the College as far as possible under one roof.

While students are being educated professionally it is essential at the same time to look to their moral well-being. This cannot be attended to unless they are put under the direct control and supervision of the College authorities in a hostel built in the compound of the College. This hostel has now been built at a cost of Rs. 45,000 and provides accommodation for 76 students.

It is now proposed to build Post Mortem and Dissection rooms and an Isolation Ward on the new premises.

It is not necessary to show at great length the benefits which are likely to result to the country at large and to this Presidency in particular from the existence of this College and the teaching of Veterinary science, but I should like to point out briefly wherein this utility chiefly lies.

Of late years the great increase in animal importation and the greater facilities for quick transport render the spread of contagious diseases more rapid and easy than formerly and necessitate stringent supervision, for which an efficient and highly trained body of men is required. The need of such men is steadily on the increase and the demand will be greater than the supply for some years yet.

Again, there are a great number of diseases in India peculiar to the country and the outcome of its conditions climatic and otherwise, of which very little is yet known and which require to be investigated on the spot. Thus there is a vast field for research and experiment, both of which are rendered easier, quicker, more accurate and effectual by the aid of a well-equipped Bacteriological Laboratory.

Moreover there is a tendency nowadays to breed a better class of cattle, stronger and more suitable for their work and in consequence of a higher value to the agriculturist who requires a proportionately greater amount of care and skill in their treatment.

The trend of education and the general conditions of life in India being always towards advance there is necessarily an increasing demand for more highly trained men. That this is so and that this Institution is appreciated, not only in this Presidency but by the Native States, is amply shown by the constant applications we receive from them for the services of our graduates. Many of our students are from such States, some being State scholars, others private paying students. Among the Native States which have taken advantage of the College in this way are the Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Travancore, Kolhapur, Cutch, Junagadh, etc.

At different times Graduates have been or are at present working in various places outside India as the Malay States, Singapore, Zanzibar.

Another place where they are greatly needed is in the Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department of the Presidency which will have many vacancies when the new scheme is in good working order.

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without thanking the Officers of the Public Works Department, Mr. Kent and Mr. Proes who have superintended the work of building the College and to Mr. Limaye, the Supervisor.

In conclusion and in the absence of Major Joslen, I should like to tender his thanks and those of myself and other members of the College Staff and students to the Honourable Mr. Jenkins for having so kindly consented to open the new building for us to-day, and to all those ladies and gentlemen who by their presence have proved themselves interested in this Institution and its work.

May I now, Sir, hand you the key and request you to be pleased to declare the College building open.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins addressing the assembly said that the new building which was presently to be opened was meant to accommodate the students of an institution which from a small beginning had grown to be one of the best and finest training institutions of its kind—he may say the best and the finest institution in the country. The progress was due to the energy and enthusiasm of the successive Principals of that college—Captain Steel, Major Mills, Major Joslen and Mr. Sowerby. These gentlemen had evidently worked in the cause with heart, and by degrees brought up the institution to its present standing. As soon as the Government were able to fulfill and satisfy one demand and free to deal with another they would be very willing and most anxious to supply the wants of that college, because it was doing the most admirable work and deserved the support of the Government. India was an agricultural country and it cannot flourish without a healthy and large stock of cattle. Not only should the destruction of cattle be stopped but remedies should be found for their diseases. Though great researches had not been made, however, means were devised for protection and precaution. Hence the work the students in that college were trained to do was of the utmost importance and if truly done it would not fail to assist the people of this country. They had learnt from the Principal's report that students were trained there who were sent from different parts of the country. They were ready to give room and train students from the different parts as far as the accommodation permitted, but they also wanted students of the right class. The training given there and practical learning were of little value if the men were unable to handle the animals. They had many distinguished experts of renown, which was due to the fact that most of them had been freely associated with the handling of cattle from their childhood. And it was also noticed that the profession ran in their family. Hence they desired to have some agriculturists and breeders in that college. The college had been in close connection with the Shakarbai Veterinary Hospital. He thought the connection was beneficial. He was not one of those who held that lower animals had the same right as men. They had now advanced and progressed. Their ancestors had not advanced to that extent and if men had not progressed they would have been going about eating roots and leaves of trees and vegetables. They were entitled to use the lower animals for their pleasure and as their property. But in return men were bound to treat them with mercy and kindly feelings. This was for their own benefit. Because when men were cruel to animals they might become cruel to each other. It was for the students to know that their first duty was to relieve the sufferings of the animals. Like those who relieved human sufferings the hands became softer and the hearts became kinder of those who who relieved the sufferings of the animals. It was proposed to remove the college to Poona. But there could not be a successful college without a hospital. There should not be a college without material and examinations. And in all these respects Bombay was very much better than Poona, and until they found some other part more suited for a Veterinary College it would remain in Bombay. In conclusion he asked those present to join him in the hope that the college might continue to prosper and that the students might earn a living for themselves in an honourable and beneficial profession. (Applause).

On the motion of Mr. M. R. Jardine a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins and the proceedings were brought to a close. The visitors then went over and inspected the new buildings.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Legislative Council Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 3.

At the United Provinces Legislative Council meeting to-day, in reply to a question put by the Nawab of Lhasu, Government stated, that the question of amending the Court of Wards would be considered in the near future by a representative [illegible]

The Hon'ble Mr. Porter, in moving to refer the Excise Bill to a Select Committee, made a brief statement explaining the objects of the measure.

The Hon'ble Pundit Madan Malasiya regretted that the recommendation of the Excise Committee on the subject of local option found no place in the Bill, and urged that the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the closing of shops should be carried out. His motion thereon was put and lost, and the Bill was referred to a Committee.

In the course of the Budget debate in the United Provinces Council meeting yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Gillan, Financial Secretary made a most spirited reply, to certain attacks on the budget in the Indian people, Allahabad, accusing Government of misapplying money in expenditure and suggesting it would be a mistake to keep within the new financial contract with the Government of India. He noticed with surprise that passages in the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohen Malariya's speech in Council coincided with the article in question. The Pandit had objected to the framing of the Police Budget, and had quoted with approval the well-known sying "open a school and close a prison."

There was, however, a long way between these two operations and in that interval it was necessary to keep the police force as a strength sufficient for the needs of the province. The assumption made by a writer in the "Indian People" that dishonesty is the best policy seemed to be hardly flattering to the Financial Department, and he could not protest too strongly against such a view. The popular idea seemed to be that the Financial Secretary and the head of a department, say the Director of Public Instruction, were two ticket of-leave men engaged in fingering each other's pockets in search of loose cash. It was extraordinary, as Lord Kitchener had remarked the other day, that the financial and administration departments should be looked upon as two opposing forces, whereas they were actuated by the same ideals. He was convinced that no attempt at the game of grab or wildest schemes of finance would have any chance of success in spite of the strong feeling in some quarters to the contrary. There was the primrose path of financial opportunity and the straight and rigid path of true economy, and he urged in the provinces' interest that of these alternatives they should choose and stick to the less inviting and less popular path of economy.

The speech caused quite a sensation.

Sir J. Hewett summed up the debate in a lengthy speech, referring to the provincial losses owing the severe famine and plague measures and the disturbances between Shiah, and Sunnis. The disturbance during the recent Chelum which was deliberate disregard of orders of the Government by the Sunnis was, he said, very a serious matter, meriting stringest condemnation. In regard to the proposed reforms, he remarked it was gratifying that proposals for constitutional reform had been so well received by the members of the chamber and by to public of these provinces. He was specially pleased to think that the proposals made in the local Government's letter were generally regarded as having been conceived in a spirit of liberality and also considered to be suitable to the conditions prevailing in the United Provinces.

WHILE searching the house of Bepin Behari Banerji, a resident of Shamnugger, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the police found an old-fashioned revolver and some spears uncovered by a license. Banerjee will be prosecuted under the Arms Act.

THE VICEROY AT LAHORE.

Reception and Elephant Procession.

REPLY TO ADDRESS OF PUNJAB CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 2.

In reply to the address of the Punjab Chiefs' Association, H. E. the Viceroy said:—

"Gentlemen,—I warmly thank you for the welcome you have extended in your address to Lady Minto and myself, but I have also to thank you for your hospitality as our hosts in the midst of surroundings full of charm and historical interest. You could have chosen no more beautiful place for to-day's ceremony than the Shalimar Gardens—an ideal spot for a gathering such as this; inaugurated by the Chiefs of the Punjab. Your Association is, I know, still in its infancy — it is not yet a year old; but youthful as it is, I can assure you I have watched its growth with deep interest, for it has come into existence at a time when there is much need for the fulfilment of the objects it aims at, and for which the future promises many useful opportunities. Your President is Nawab Behreen Khan, whilst I know how much Sirdar Partab Singh of Jullundur has done to inaugurate your organisation and to ensure its success. I am also aware that Sir Louis Dane takes a keen interest in your progress, so that I feel that the infant Association has begun its life in careful hands and under good tutelage. At the present moment especially, when the air has been so full of political discussion, together with anxieties as to the peaceful administration of the country, it is very encouraging to recognise in your Association a common effort on the part of those who are the natural leaders of the people of this Province, and who have the greatest stake in its prosperity, to unite together in the representation of interests, which not only affect themselves but the population amongst whom they live. You are the great landowners of the Province and the hereditary leaders and representatives of the people. You know their daily life and their daily wants and it is to you that the Government of India must look for information and for guidance.

I am glad that the Sardars have united in one common cause, that they have manfully determined to make their voice heard in support of the Government, whose first duty must be the maintenance of law and order, which alone can ensure the success of the Reforms they have been so anxious to introduce.

Gentlemen, I heartily welcome the assurance you have to-day given me of your combined assistance, and I know full well that the Government of India will have no more willing and efficient co-adjutors in their task of furthering the highest interests of the people, than the nobles and gentlemen of the Punjab. Lady Minto asks me to thank you, gentlemen, for the many kind words you have so gracefully addressed to her. It is very encouraging to her to hear from you that and to tell you that her sympathies for Indian womanhood, and the work in which she is so much interested, have been appreciated. Lady Minto and I will carry away with us very happy recollections of your reception to us in the Shalimar Gardens, and, gentlemen, I must assure you that it has been very gratifying to me to find myself surrounded by so many representatives of some of the them descendants of men who have over and over again proved themselves sturdy fighters and gallant gentlemen on many a hard-fought field.

After this the Viceroy invested Fakir Quamr-ud-Din with the Order of the Indian Empire and Sirdar Ali Raza Khan with the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal. A large number of guests, both British and Indian, were entertained to tea, after which Their Excellencies motored home via the Lahore Cantonments, where they visited the Church.

VICEROY'S CAMP, LAHORE APRIL 3.

This morning the Viceroy with Lady Minto, and accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, paid a visit to the Islamia College, Lahore. The students of the College, the School, the Hamidia School and the Orphanage lined the road approaching the College. They numbered about 2,000.

His Excellency was received at the entrance where an arch had been specially erected by Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, C.I.E., President of the Anjuman, Mr. A. Aziz, Principal, and other leading Mahomedans. The Viceroy was conducted to the shamiana, where the plans and designs of the College were put on a table for His Excellency's inspection. They were explained by Mian Fazel Hussain, Secretary to the College Committee. Their Excellencies expressed their satisfaction with the College buildings, which Lord Minto said were magnificent. Their Excellencies then made some enquiries about the students of the College, which is the only other Mussulman College, besides that at Aligarh. Their Excellencies examined the Rivaz hostel and the new building under construction.

At the Garden Party in the Shalimar Gardens on last Friday afternoon, the Viceroy presented to Khan Bahadur Fakir Syed Qamr-ud-Din, an octogenarian, Rais and Magnate of Lahore, the decoration of the Companion of the Indian Empire, conferred on him by the King early this year. The Fagir Sahib, who is in his 85th year, was unable to go to Calcutta to attend the investiture ceremony, held there in February last, and His Excellency took the opportunity afforded by his visit to Lahore to present the decoration. The Fagir Sahib is an historic figure in Lahore and enjoys the personal friendship of several ex-Lieutenant-Governors and other high European officials, with whom he keeps up a constant correspondence. His father, Fagir Syed Nur-ud-din, and his uncle, Fagir Syed Azia-ud-din, held high positions under the Sikh rulers of the Punjab. The latter was Prime Minister and Chief Adviser of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and both of them held positions of great trust and responsibility under the successors of the great Ranjit, and afterwards, when Maharaja Dhulip Singh was deposed and the Province came under British rule.

From there Lord and Lady Minto visited the Medical College including the Albert Victor Hospital and the Mayo Hospital.

Her Excellency also visited the Lady Aitchison Hospital.

After this the party, which also included the Lieutenant-Governor, motored to the Fort, which was duly inspected and visits at the same time were made to the Badshahi Mosque, which was built for Aurangzib in 1675, and to Ranjit Singh's tomb. Then a further motor drive was taken by the Bridge of Boats to Shahdara, where is the tomb of Jehangir, one of the most beautiful tombs in India, and surrounded by lovely gardens most carefully kept. Their Excellencies returned to Government House soon after 11 a.m.

LORD MINTO AT THE UNIVERSITY.

This evening a Convocation of the Punjab University was held, when H. E. the Viceroy had an honorary degree of Doctor of Literature conferred on him at the Senate Hall.

The Viceroy and Lady Minto drove to the Senate Hall, with a full escort, and was there received by His Honour Sir Louis Dane, Chancellor of the University, Sir Prodyot Chatterjee, Vice-Chancellor, and the Syndics. When the Viceroy had been conducted to the dais, the Chancellor declared the Convocation open, after which, the Vice-Chancellor read the resolution of the Senate to confer a degree on H. E. the Earl of Minto. The degree having been conferred, Sir Louis Dane addressed the assembly and then declared the Convocation closed.

LOYAL ADDRESSES.

His Excellency, the Viceroy then received addresses of welcome from the Punjab Moslem Association, the Hindu Sabha and the Sikh community. They each presented the Viceroy with a casket,

The following is the address from the Punjab Muslim League, read by Muhammad Shafi :—

We, the office-bearers and members of the Provincial Muslim League, Punjab, and of its seventeen District Branches, crave permission to accord to Your Excellency and Lady Minto, on behalf of the Punjab Mahomedans, a most respectful and loyal welcome on this Your Excellency's first visit to the capital of this Province. Your Excellency will, we trust, permit us to avail ourselves of this opportunity to assure Your Excellency, as the representative in this country of our August Sovereign, of the continued devotion and attachment of the community we represent to the British Throne and of our sincere desire to assist, as far as as in us lies, the cause of peace and good government in this British Dependency. We are indeed proud of living under the protection of a system of administration at once enlightened in its methods and unique in its civilizing influences, and we feel legitimate gratification at belonging, in however humble a capacity, to an Empire that wields unchallenged sway over vast populations representing all stages of intellectual and political advancement and endless shades of human belief and opinion. Our sense of genuine satisfaction at our political connection with the British Empire is enhanced when we think of the many spheres of Imperial concern in which the dominant influence of Great Britain operates upon Mahomedan races and States to their unquestioned advantage, and we may be allowed to express a humble hope that the policy of British statesmen towards those races and their solicitude for the Indian Mussalmans will continue to work upon lines that may strengthen the position of England, not only as the greatest Mahomedan Power, but also as the vigilant custodian of Mahomedan interests as a factor in the pacific progress of the world.

The Punjab Mahomedans, in common with their co-religionists in other parts of the country, have always felt profound appreciation of the benignant influences of British Rule in India, which have ensured peace and prosperity amongst peoples long torn by internecine strife and suffering from the disastrous consequences of social tumult and political disintegration. The application of Western methods of intellectual training through the beneficent machinery of a well-organized State Department, has been followed by a most gratifying elevation of thought and refinement of ideal among the peoples of this ancient land, and already the noble efforts and purposeful activities of British genius in the domain of education have achieved results of which any civilized Government may well be proud. The Mahomedans, though at first under altered conditions of modern life they found it difficult to readjust their ideas to the requirements of the day, have now willingly laid themselves open to the operation of new impulses and are qualifying themselves for taking an active part in the healthy struggle for intellectual and civic advance. They realize that they have yet to regain much of the lost ground and to make good those deficiencies, both in mental equipment and organization, by reason of which they have not been able to keep abreast of the progressive times. Their earnestness of endeavour in the direction of an upward movement, is a guarantee of their sincere desire to deserve the privileges inseparable from an enlightened system of administration, and they regard it as a potent instrument for achieving the main objects of a corporate life. The Mahomedans of this Province, we are happy to be able to spare, conformity which the needs of the age, and are evincing, signs of a harmonious development of national life and of a capacity for resourceful self-reliance calculated to strengthen materially their position in a healthy inter-racial competition.

The Musalmans of the Punjab, representing in a special sense the unsophisticated instincts of its martial races, have ever since their absorption in the British dominion, thrown in their lot with British Rule, and with every forward step that the country takes in the direction of moral and material progress, accompanied by the inevitable growth of new and complex relations between our co-religionists and the sister communities, they increasingly feel that their interests are indissolubly bound up with the strength and permanence of that rule. And it is to that deep-rooted and strong feeling—a feeling that with advancing years is growing in amplitude and intensity—that we respectfully venture to give humble utterance when we say that whenever and wherever the interests of British Administration may so require, we Mahomedan subjects of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, will be unfaltering in our loyal support of peace and order, not by means of words merely but by acts and deeds, due from us as a tribute of grateful service in return for the enjoyment of invaluable advantages from an enlightened and progressive system of Government.

We cannot let this opportunity pass without giving emphatic expression to the feeling of profound detestation entertained by the entire Mahomedan community, not only in this Province, but throughout India in regard to the anarchical propaganda promoted by a certain class of revolutionaries, who are blind alike to genuine Indian interest and to the many obligations they owe to British rule. We feel it our duty to condemn, in the strongest language we can command, the venomous teachings of these political visionaries and the atrocious crimes and outrages, consequent upon those teachings, which have disgraced certain parts of the country. All loyal and law-abiding subjects of the British Crown are agreed that the heavy hand of the law has been rightly laid upon these enemies of the human race, and they are sincerely willing to co-operate actively with Government in respect of measures considered necessary for repressing all forms of lawlessness and disorder. The Punjab Mahomedans view with entire satisfaction the strong steps, both legislative and executive recently taken by Your Excellency's Government, for stamping out sedition and anarchy, and they will always be prepared to support, loyally and unreservedly the authorities in their endeavours to cut at the roots of disaffection and to uphold the cause of law and order.

In connection with this regrettable aspect of the Indian situation, we crave permission to express our sincerest admiration of the statesmanlike tact, judgment, and foresight displayed by Your Excellency, which have gone far to relieve the tension that existed for some time past in certain parts of the country. The inauguration of the Scheme of Indian Reforms, with which Your Excellency's honoured name will ever be associated, has been a work of the highest constructive statesmanship, and we beg, in the name of our community, to t

with their historical and political importance Mahomedan opinion throughout India has shown remarkable unanimity in demanding such representation, mainly with a view to secure a workable co-ordination of important communal institutions, beneficial to all the races concerned, under the wise supervision of impartial authority; and we trust that no jarring note struck by assertive self-interest will be allowed to militate against the adoption of a system of representation demanded alike by political expediency and well-ordered evolution of expansive and increasingly complex civic notions.

To Your Excellency's noble Consort we respectfully beg to tender the grateful thanks of the Mahomedan community for the deep interest which Her Ladyship evinces in the welfare of the Indian woman, as evidenced by her devoted attention to the working of the Countess of Dufferin Fund and by her recent philanthropic endeavours to promote the equally beneficent Nursing Scheme associated with Her Excellency's name.

In conclusion, we beg leave to offer our grateful thanks to Your Excellency for having graciously granted us this opportunity of welcoming Your Excellency and Lady Minto to the capital of this Province.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen,—The time at my disposal during my visit to Lahore has unfortunately been so limited that I am sure the representatives of the three great communities, who have addressed me to-day as the representatives of the Provincial Moslem League of the Punjab, of the Hindu Sabha and of the Sikh community, will allow me to thank them collectively for the warmth of the welcome they have extended to Lady Minto and myself, on our first visit to this beautiful city. It has been very gratifying to me, as the representative of the King-Emperor, to listen to the loyal words of your addresses, and to recognise how thoroughly the Government of India may rely upon the sincere desire of the leaders of the great sections of the population in this province to assist in its peaceful and prosperous administration. I have seen around me on all sides evidences of increasing industrial and agricultural development, and I am specially glad to learn from the address from the Sikh community, representing as it does to a great extent the farmers of the Punjab, that the practical teaching of the Agricultural College at Lyallpur is already making itself felt. The future welfare of the Province seems indeed well assured, all the more so because its population, though composed of great and different communities, is thoroughly representative of the manly material which goes so far to ensure success in life, and of which the Empire may well be proud.

REVOLUTIONARY CRIMES.

All you have said, gentlemen, as to your horror and detestation of revolutionary crimes of which we have had such experience, is, I know, shared by the loyal subjects of the King Emperor throughout the length and breadth of India. Such crimes are foreign to this country. It is a grief to the people of India and to Indian administrators, that they should for a moment have obtained a foothold in the land. They can lead to nothing but disgrace and misery, and I trust to the joint effort of the people of India, and the Government of India, to eradicate them. And, gentlemen, you have also reminded me, and very naturally so, that we are on the eve of the

INAUGURATION OF GREAT REFORMS

in the administration of the Government of India. The lines upon which those reforms have been framed have been long before the country. There has been ample opportunity for their discussion, and I am sure I may say that the proposals they embody have been received with a widespread hopefulness for the future. Of course in any great scheme there must always be a difference of opinion as to points of detail in its machinery. These may be bitterly fought over—it is only in human nature that they should be; but we must not lose our heads over these skirmishes, for they are nothing else. We must remember that it may be not wise to depart from, in this case, principles, not over the details as to how those principles are to be brought into practice. The great principle of the reforms now before Parliament, is the widening of representation on the Legislative Councils, with the intention of increasing the representation of the most stable interests constituting the populations of India. That increased representation will shortly be sanctioned by law, and the machinery which is to regulate it, is now under the most careful consideration of the Government of India. I cannot believe that any one with the future good of India at heart would jeopardise the success that has been gained, by the exaggeration of difficulties which time and good sense, if left to themselves, can certainly remove. It is all important that those difficulties should be approached with a broadminded appreciation of the many different interests concerned. I am afraid, gentlemen, that in the heat of political warfare, the Hindu Sabha have somewhat forgotten that they were presenting the Viceroy with an address of welcome. He hardly expected, in the midst of the cordiality of his reception, to be called upon to partake of the feast of contentious delicacies they have spread out before him, which he ventures to think might have reached him in a more edible condition, if previously submitted to the examination of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. But, gentlemen, I hope I need not say, that I shall be very willing fully to deal with the points the Hindu Sabha have raised, if they are submitted to me in a well-considered form through Sir Louis Dane. For the present, I need only tell you that the even-handed justice you ask for, in respect to that representation, which the Government of India is doing its best to give you cannot, with any regard to the even-handed justice which the many communities of India rightly claim, be secured on a numerical basis. The Hindu Sabha remind me of the celebrated sentence in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, but they have made no reference to its fulfilment in the appointment of Mr. Sinha, whilst they tell me that for the sake of a detail of electoral machinery, they are prepared to forego the benefits of a reformed administration to the whole of India. I cannot but say that I regret the line of argument they have adopted, which is, to the best of my belief, contrary to the most thoughtful Hindu opinion. We are passing through a momentous period in the political history of this country, and I hope that what I have said may lead them to a carefull reconsideration of the many points raised in their address, with which, from the nature of to-day's ceremony, I am precluded from dealing, but to which I will gladly reply, should they think fit to address me again at a later date.

Gentlemen, I must again thank you for the cordiality of your addresses, and for your many kind expressions towards Lady Minto and myself. We shall leave you very full of pleasant memories of this beautiful city and of the reception given to us by the people of Lahore.

At the close of his reply, His Excellency was conducted to the main entrance by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, and drove back to Government House.

At 7 p. m. Lord Minto received the Reception Committee and thanked them for all the work they had done and the trouble they had taken to give him a hearty welcome to Lahore.

ADDRESS TO LADY MINTO.

In the meantime Lady Minto accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Crooke Lawless and Major Bayley, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, visited the Victoria May Girls' School, where she was presented with the following address :—

Your Excellency's visit to this school has given us immense pleasure and we feel highly honoured by it, and we offer Your Excellency our heartiest welcome. All thoughtful persons now admit that for the welfare of India nothing is more important than female education, for the best means of changing the condition of the country is to enlighten the women. There is little hope of forming the character of the people without giving them right habits and thoughts from childhood, and that can be done chiefly by mothers. The idea of recognizing the importance of women and educating them, has come into existence through the British Government and by British ladies. By their sympathy and by their efforts it is daily gaining ground; therefore we have a fervent hope, that before long our people's thought will take the right direction. We women have come to know that the prescribed examinations do not tend to true education. We therefore desire that our girls should not be prepared for those examinations which have been arranged for boys. Girls should be educated on such lines as may make them useful in domestic life, and lay a foundation of right habits and thoughts for their children. We trust that the Victoria May Girls' School will be helpful in attaining these objects. We consider it most auspicious that so soon after the starting of this school, which owes its existence to the desire of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, it should be honoured by the visit of Your Excellency. This greatly encourages us in our endeavours for its progress. We know how much inconvenience it must have caused Your Excellency to spare time for this visit, and it is a proof to us of Your Excellency's sympathy. We have not words at our command to express our gratitude for all the trouble which Your Excellency has taken, but we respectfully assure you that we shall never forget the kindness of Your Excellency in honouring us today.

LADY MINTO'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS.

Her Excellency replied as follows :—

Ladies,—I am very glad to have the opportunity of meeting you here, and of telling you how sincerely I sympathize with the cause of the education of Indian ladies, who cannot attend the public schools. I am sure that you all new realise that education is essential for the well-born classes in the Punjab, both men and women, if they are not only to hold their own with their educated fellow countrymen and country women, but also to play that part in the development of their Motherland, to which their birth and status call them. The Sardars and Gentlemen of the Punjab are freely taking advantage of the excellent education which the Aitchison College and other superior schools and colleges provide. It is imperative, therefore, that their wives that are to be, should be able to enter fully into and sympathize with their ambitions and ideals. This they cannot do without being themselves educated, and an ill-assorted union cannot make a happy home, which is the greatest blessing that we have. It is true that education can be given at home, but this is expensive and the number of really competent lady teachers in India is, and for some time to come must be, very limited. Further, the education imparted by a good school is better than what any one governess can give, and the friendships formed at school often last a lifetime, and, in India, will tend to mitigate that isolation which often hems in a lady's life. I hope for those who desire the education and elevation of their daughters this school offers a great opportunity. It has been founded in commemoration of the visit of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and was specially selected by Her Royal Highness as the most suitable memorial of her stay in the Punjab. It has the good wishes of the Sikh States, whose generosity enabled a start to be made, and I am glad to see, from the paper placed in my hands, that other nobles and gentlemen of the Punjab have combined to help. The premises now occupied, though convenient, are not, perhaps, all that such a royal memorial should be; but it was well to begin in a modest way and so to test the demand for such an education as is contemplated. The results show that the demand exists, and I trust that men of birth and means in the Province will come forward to support the movement liberally, so that as fine a school and college may be opened for the gently born girls of the Punjab, as exists in the Aitchison College for the boys. You have the nucleus of a good teaching staff and your thanks are due to Miss Western, who without remuneration has nursed the school into existence. I know that you have the full sympathy of Lady Dane and that the Punjab Government is when the school has once been started and equipped upon a proper footing.

I also agree with you that as in the case of the Aitchison College, the course of instruction should be specially fitted to meet the special requirements of your class. You will, I am sure, see that this national memorial is not allowed to become narrowed or sectarian in its views, but is kept freely open to girls of all creeds, provided only that they belong to the classes for which it was intended. Thus, and thus only, can it grow and flourish.

But money is wanted to build and properly equip the school. I appeal to you to see that the money is forthcoming, so that I may be able to tell Her Royal Highness that the memorial of her visit to the Punjab is a splendid success and worthy of the Royal lady whose name it bears, and of the generous sympathy which led her to ask that the memorial should be one which would benefit the purdah ladies of the Province in a way which would not only render their own lives happier, but would make them fitter wives and mothers of the leaders of the Punjab, whose bravery and loyalty we all recognize, and whose influence we all desire should, in the future, as ever in the past, be marked and predominant in the loyal land of the five rivers. I shall have much pleasure in telling Her Royal Highness of my visit to the Victoria May School to-day.

Now I will perform my pleasant duty of unveiling the two beautiful portraits of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, which have been specially presented by them as a mark of their great personal interest in this institution and which will always be a special honour to the Victoria May High School.

Last night, after a dinner party at Government house, their Excellencies attended a Conversazione given by the Lahore Gymkhana Club, when an excellent programme had been arranged. To-night there is another dinner party at Government House.

NAIHATI JUTE MILL RIOTS.

Ringleaders Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

No further outbreak or violence took place at the Naihati Jute Mill yesterday, but the Mill was entirely closed, no one turning up to work, as Saturday and Sunday were close days. It is hoped that the men will resume work.

The Police had arrested ten of the ringleaders up to 5 p.m. on Friday and several others were expected to be arrested during the night.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

The Naihati mill, which was the scene of the trouble on Thursday last, is still guarded by a detachment of the military police. Of the 19 rioters arrested, 17 have been identified by Mr. Mackenzie, the Manager.

THE TITTAGHUR RIOTS.

Judicial Enquiry.

TRANSFER OF CASE REFUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

An application made on behalf of several Mahomedans awaiting trial before the Subdivisional Officer of Barrackpore in connection with the recent rioting at Tittaghar for the transfer of the case-file to another magistrate, was rejected to-day by Justices Caspersz and Ryves.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CROWN SIDE.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

The following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

THEFT IN A TEMPLE.

Rameharan Devicharan, alias Ramchunder Devisharan, and Tukaram Iroo were charged with housebreaking by night and theft in a building, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. Faiz B. Tyabjee appeared for the prosecution.

It appeared that on the night of the 28th February last, the two accused entered a temple near the Nul Bazar, broke open the lock, and stole a copper pot and a "sarri" belonging to a woman named Devkibai. The woman, who saw the accused coming down, attempted to stop them, but the first accused hit her, and they both ran away. A cry was raised; and a Parsi succeeded in arresting the first accused, who was searched and a house-breaking instrument found on him. The second accused, who had the copper pot in his hand, was about to be arrested by a Mahomedan, but he struck him and ran away. He was, however, chased and was arrested and brought to the police chowkey.

The jury unanimously found both the accused guilty, and being old offenders, they were sentenced each to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A HEAD ORNAMENT.

Shivram Devji was charged with the theft of a head ornament, of the value of Rs. 12, the property of Saravatibai, woman, on the 26th February last. Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji appeared for the prosecution.

It appeared that the complainant was at the Muajid Bunder railway station, when the accused snatched her head ornament from her person, and being observed, threw it down, and entered a railway train, which started off immediately. A cry was raised, and the accused was arrested by a Madrasee, who had seen him snatching the ornament. At the Victoria Terminus, when the train arrived there, the accused was handed over to the Police.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty and the accused, an old offender, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

THEFT OF A PURSE.

Shanker Gangaram was charged with the theft of a purse, the property of one Balia Gangu, on the 7th February last. Mr. Pradhan appeared for the prosecution.

It appeared that while purchasing a ticket at the bunder, the complainant was robbed of his purse, and the accused was seized red-handed. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Jeewa Gainoo was charged with having, on the 30th January last, attempted to murder Mariam, woman, and with voluntarily causing her grievous hurt. Mr. Lang, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that the woman Mariam lived by herself in a room in Gilder Street. On the night of the 30th January last she was returning home, when the accused met her and attempted to enter into conversation with her, which she tried to avoid, apparently being unwilling to have anything to do with him. The accused, however, followed her without her knowledge, and as she entered her room, he assaulted her with a knife. His motive no doubt was robbery. He snatched her earring, lacerating the ear, and took some other ornaments. They then appeared to have struggled out of the room into the passage; and the first eye-witness then came on the scene. He saw the accused beating the woman, who was crying out for help. A constable and the accused ran out. Shortly after the accused began to go out, apparently with a view to call a policeman, but fell down unconscious. She had twelve wounds on her person, some of them very serious ones, and she was in hospital for over thirty days.

The jury could not agree to a verdict as to the first charge, but unanimously found the accused guilty of the second charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. His Lordship told the accused his conduct had been most cowardly, and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Court then adjourned till 10-30 a. m. to-day.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PROBATE OF A WILL.

Son Disinheriting Father.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

BABAJI NARAYAN DIGHE VS. GANESH PHANSE.

For the Opponent-appellant.—Mr. N. M. Samarth.
For the Applicant respondent.—Mr. G. S. Rao.

The applicant in this case prayed for the probate of the last will of the deceased Rajaram Babaji Dighe. This application was heard by the District Judge of Poona, who remarked that the application disclosed some facts of a rather unusual kind. The deceased was a Prabhu by caste. He died of plague at Poona on the 4th of October, 1906, but two days previous to his death he wrote a will. By its terms he left an insurance policy of Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 in the Post Office Savings Bank to the applicant. From it the latter was to pay Rs. 6 per mensem to the deceased's wife. On her death he was to inherit the Rs. 750 subject to the obligation of placing a nanddip or lamp continually kept burning in some temple in the deceased's honour. The wife died on the 11th October, so the applicant under the will inherited the whole sum. In these circumstances he applied for probate. The application was opposed by the deceased's father who alleged that the will was a forgery and that the deceased would never have disinherited his father, in favour of a member of another caste. The only question in the case was whether the will was a genuine document. In deciding this question, the District Judge said, that the will was proved by the attesting witness and some other respectable persons. It was no doubt true, that letters filed by the deceased's father seemed somewhat strange, as to why he should have disinherited a father in favour of a stranger, but other circumstances in the case made the matter clearer. The money left by the deceased for the applicant was not sufficient to provide interest enough for his wife's needs. She was a young woman who in all probability would outlive both the father and the trustee. There was therefore in all probability nothing to be gained by being appointed her residuary. Had she not caught plague, the trustee's position would have been onerous rather than advantageous, for after 10 or 12 years the whole capital would have disappeared. The District Judge therefore granted the probate asked for. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case, affirmed the order of the lower Court and directed the issue of the probate applied for.

SETTING FIRE TO A RESERVED FOREST.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton,

EMPEROR VS. BHAGIA BALU PARIT.

For the Accused.—Mr. Nilkant Atmaram.
For the Crown.—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of a reference in this case, made by Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, District Magistrate of Kolaba. The accused was convicted by Mr. G. R. Kallianpurkar, First Class Magistrate of Mahad, of setting fire to a reserved forest and was fined five rupees, or in default to undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment. It was ordered that the accused should pay Rs. 10 as damages done to the forest. The fine and damages had been paid.

Mr. Kabraji, in making the reference, said the accused had been convicted, under Section 26 of the Indian Forest Act, in that he, on the 9th March, 1908, was burning "tarvas" in his land at Dasgaon for preparing ash-manure. The land was close by the reserved forest of Dasgaon, and the accused, not having taken reasonable precautions, the fire spread itself, and getting into the reserved forests of Dasgaon and Veer, caused an actual damage of about Rs. 20 to the forest. Looking to the serious nature of the offence, Mr. Kabraji remarked the sentence passed was inadequate. The accused had not cleared up a fire-path of the width laid down in the rules. He had not employed watchers, nor remained present at the spot till the "tarva" was completely extinguished. This neglect of the rule caused some 120 acres of forest area to be traversed by the fire, of which 50 acres were in closed forest. Mr. Kabraji recommended that the sentence should be enhanced.

Their Lordships did not enhance the sentence, but gave a warning to the accused, who was present in Court, that a repetition of the offence would be dealt with more severely than his present offence had been. The record and proceedings were ordered to be returned.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Claim for Rent.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

YESHWANT RAJADHYAKSHA VS. RAWLU GOVIND TANDEL.

For the Plaintiff-appellant.—Mr. Patkar.
For the Defendant-respondent.—Mr. Mulgaonkar.

This was an appeal from the decision of the Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri. Plaintiff in this case sued the defendant to recover arrears of rent of certain property described in the plaint. His allegation was that he had a share in the property of which the defendant was the tenant. Defendant on the other hand contended that he was never plaintiff's tenant, and that as soon as plaintiff purchased his share of the property defendant had surrendered it. He further contended that he had sent plaintiff a fresh notice of surrender and consequently he was not liable to pay anything to the plaintiff and that the claim was time-barred.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Vingurla, who dismissed it with costs. He held that the property was partitioned between the plaintiff's predecessors in title and his co-sharers many years ago, but that afterwards there was some dispute and the several co-sharers leased their share in the property without specifying any particular portions, and that the claim was barred by the rule of "resjudicata." He therefore dismissed the suit. In appeal, the Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri reversed the decree of the Court of first instance. In disposing of this appeal, he observed that the other co-sharers in the property are at the bottom of this litigation and that plaintiff was clearly in fault, and that his conduct as a party and as a witness was very bad. Regarding the rule of "resjudicata," the Assistant Judge said that the reasons given by the Subordinate Judge in the matter did not commend themselves to him. The facts of the case of Ghullappa vs. Ramachandra, quoted by the Subordinate Judge, did not bear any analogy to the facts of the present case. There the receipt relied on was the same and the parties in the several suits were the same. In this case though the notices given the tenants were different and the tenancy must be considered to continue till it was terminated by the notices. He therefore held that plaintiff was not entitled to any rent. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case, affirmed the order of the lower Court and directed the issue of the probate applied for. Court was right in reversing the judgment of the Court of first instance. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston (President) Captain S. G. Andrews, Marine Superintendent, P. and O. Company; Mr. T. L. Leask, Marine Engineer, B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. "Bulimba"; and Mr. W. S. Hoseason, First Grade Pilot.

The Court held an inquiry on Saturday afternoon into the circumstances attending the collision of the Leyland Shipping Company's s. s. "Planet Neptune" with the dock wall, while proceeding into the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 17th March. Mr. R. S. Mitchel, R.N.R., Engineer of the s. s. "Knight Errant," and Captain F. Chappel, Master of the s.s. "Madura," were appointed assessors to assist the Court in the inquiry. Mr. R. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for Government; Mr. Cohen, Barrister-at-Law, represented the owners of the vessel; Mr. Jones, of Messrs. Smetham and Co., Solicitors, was for Captain W. E. Price, Master of the s. s. "Planet Neptune," and Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, appeared for Mr. R. Walker, the Pilot, who piloted the vessel.

Captain W. E Price, further examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that the full speed of the steamer was about 10 knots.

Mr. William Guy, Second Engineer, examined by Mr. Cohen, said that so far as he knew the entries in the rough log book were correct. He could see the telegraph all right. He remembered the "order full speed astern" being given and executed. The engines then had already been reversed. He was working the engines in the Suez Canal when it was alleged the engines did not work. He should not say that the engines refused to go astern in the Suez Canal. He had since overhauled the engines and found nothing wrong in them.

Re-examined by Mr. Cohen, the witness said that he looked at the telegraph rather than rely on what was shouted out by the engineer.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said that he invariably looked at the telegraph.

Questioned by Mr. Nicholson, the witness said that he had to turn his head from the engines to look at the telegraph.

Mr. Joseph Parker, Second Officer, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that the entries in the Chief Officer's log book were in his handwriting. He copied them from dictation. He was stationed aft when going into dock. He felt the engines moving half a minute before the collision. He could not tell whether they were going half or full speed astern. He did not hear the anchors let go. He did not hear the Dock Master shout. The engines at the time of the collision were not going ahead.

Mr. J. A. Anderson, Third Engineer, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he was in the engine room when the ship was docking. He did not repeat any orders on that occasion. He was at the valve. The first order was "half ahead," then "easy ahead." Before the collision he did not stop the engines by shutting the valve. If he had received an order he would certainly have done it. After "easy ahead" the order was "slow astern." After the full astern came the rings. The engines were going full astern when the rings came. Under a minute after the engines were put full astern the bump was felt.

Examined by Mr. Payne, the witness said the engines were going astern before the order full astern was received. About two minutes elapsed between the order "slow astern" and the collision.

Examined by Mr. Cohen, the witness said he stopped directly by the stop valve.

E. P. AZULAY, Bank and Commission Agent, Hare Street, who several weeks ago absconded from Calcutta and was subsequently arrested in Colombo, arrived in Calcutta by the Madras mail on Saturday morning, under a Police escort.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

WITHOUT VISIBLE MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE.

One Samuel Hassett was charged with having no visible means of subsistence. The accused was ordered to be sent to the Workhouse.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

GIRGAON.

Before Dr. Shantaram Vithal (Chairman), Mr. Goverdhandas Gokaldas Tejpal and Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas.

Their Worships disposed of 39 cases on Saturday morning, many of which were against hawkers, for so exposing articles as to cause obstruction to the public.

DADAR.

Before Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya (Chairman) and Kazi Mahomed Saleh Londay.

Their Worships disposed of 11 cases on Saturday morning, the majority of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

FORT.

Before Messrs. Balkrishna Vasudeo (Chairman)

The Court disposed of 24 cases on Saturday morning.

MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Captain Macpherson, I.M.S., the justly popular Superintendent of Matheran, was, "in duty bound" to say a word in defence of his hill station, but his letter that appeared in Saturday's issue of the "Gazette" does not refute the charges made in your leader of the 30th March, which should earn for you the gratitude of many habitues of our nearest Health Resort. The hotels of Matheran may be no worse than many other Indian hotels, but it must be borne in mind that Matheran is a sanitarium, frequented by many people to whom wholesome food, clean bedding, pure drinking water and genuine milk are matters of vital importance. The hotels of Matheran should therefore be better than other Indian hotels and be kept up to the necessary standard by strict inspection and swift punishment in case of default. What is the use of good spring if the water in Bedroom "carefes" is undrinkable, and what is the value of the mountain air after it has been filled with red dust on the best promenades by gangs of half civilised young men, women, and children who, mounted on hill ponies, gallop recklessly about in the mornings and evenings to the intense annoyance of the better behaved visitors? To suppose that the offenders will ceasef or offend on the mere publication of a complaint would be to imagine a vain thing. All the abovenamed offences have increased with the increasing popularity of the hill, and they will only diminish when the Superintendent has extended powers and uses these powers effectively. A certificate of sanitary inspection should be permanently and conspicuously fixed in every hotel. This would prove the best recommendation for a well-conducted house, as has been proved for many years in towns along the south coast of England. Visitors to Matheran who have very little to do might spare some of their time in a steady agitation for sanitary reforms which, when carried out, will prove the best investment ever made by the hotel-keepers. They will cost very little, for they consist principally in strict attention to cleanliness.—Yours, etc.

A VISITOR.

Bombay, 3rd April.

AN INTERESTING CONCERT.

A Concert of Chamber Music is announced to take place on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 9-30 p.m., in the Concert Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. The quintett for piano and strings by Cesar Franck is one of the greatest works of its kind, and is performed at the best Concerts of Chamber Music in Europe. Though extremely difficult in execution, the music always maintains a dignity and interest; while the second movement—*lento con molto sentimento*,—is one of extreme beauty and breaths the mysticism and spirituality which underlie all Cesar Franck's work. The *Andante Cantabile*, from Tschaikowsky's String Quartett, is played with muted strings, and the next on the programme, i.e., Boccherini's *Minuet*, are instances of those strangely delicate inspirations which spring into existence here and there in a generation. Mrs. Hiok has selected two of Grieg's works for her piano solos, and Signor Savini plays a movement from a Sonata by the same composer. The remaining items are allotted to a small string orchestra. By doubling the string parts and adding the double-base, an orchestral effect is produced, but with a refinement which distinguishes it from the full orchestra with wind and percussion instruments. Signor Mori will have this accompaniment to his 'cello solo—Bach's *Aria*. The Concert, which is under the patronage of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, displays a seriousness and intelligence which is refreshing. The *Barcarole* was performed under the direction of Signor Savini in Italy, when the following critique appeared :—"The orchestral concert given by the young violinist, Count Oddone Savini, was a great success. Count Savini made his appearance most happily as conductor of the orchestra. He and the players whom he directed gave a fine rendering of a Symphony by Haydn, a Prelude and Dance by Cordara, the Danse des Sylphes by Berlioz, and the Barcarole by Mancinelli. This brilliant debut of the Maestro Savini assures us of his future success as a musician and conductor."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th April.

599. ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 13th April, at 9-30 p.m., and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Officers' Mess Dress—White.

Invitations:—Each member is entitled to one free invitation in addition to his own. Applications for additional invites must be submitted to the Adjutant, Head Quarters Office, giving name of Guest and enclosing Rs. 2 for each invite.

606 RETURN OF ARMS.

Members are requested to return the Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

E. P. OUDLIP, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 5th April.

911. Detail for the week ending 10th instant:—

To-day Monday 5th inst.—"M" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

II. "K" Coy (Scottish High School) Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

Tuesday 6th instant.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5 p. m.

II. "I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

912. Arms All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

RAC sailed on Saturday, 3rd April, 1909. Wind: W. N.-W. Fresh.

SHIPS' BOATS HANDICAP RACE.—Course: N. Karanja Buoy, P. and O. 'B' Buoy, N. Karanja Buoy, Committee Vessel. Three entries and three starters.—As usual the "Hardinge," boats came up to the line, Cutters Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The last-named was first over the line, then No. 1 and lastly No. 2, not a very good start, with 1min. 20secs. between first and last. It was an uneventful race, No. III Cutter, taking apparently a better course than the others, coming in first.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Course: Red Channel Buoy, W. N.-W. of Butcher Island, N. Karanja buoy, Committee Vessel.

A full entry—Pixie, Erin, Peewit, Trixie and Mannikin, the last named apparently in stays on the starting line and being somewhat late in getting away. Pixie and Erin did a very good start. The yachts were lost to view up the harbour, the Pixie being the first to reappear, and securing the gun, followed by Trixie, then Erin, Mannikin and Peewit. The Erin won on handicap with Trixie second.

TOMTIT CLASS, AND C CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Course: B Buoy, Middle Ground Buoy, N. Karanja, Committee Vessel, then Middle Ground, S. Troopship Buoy and home. The Sitara and Valkyrie were absentees, while the new Mint Boat the "Anna" spread her wings for her first race. Over the line the order was Maud, Coralie, Lapwing, Curlew, Anna Clutha, Tomtit, Jean. On the broad reach to B Buoy, Clutha took the lead rounding first, followed by Maud—the remaining boats in a bunch. It was again a reach back to Middle Ground Buoy, the order of the leaders was the same, Clutha and Maud. Curlew rammed the mark while gybing and gave up. On the run to N. Karanja the position of the leaders was still unchanged—the Clutha and Maud got round in comfort, then came four all together, the Coralie, Tomtit, Lapwing and Jean. The Coralie called for room at the mark and Tomtit, in giving way had to gybe, thereby losing a good deal. On the beat in to the Schooner, Maud took first place, Coralie was second, then Clutha, Tomtit, Lapwing, Jean and Anna. Maud held her position round the short course, but Coralie reduced the distance between them. The order in rounding the Schooner was Maud, Coralie, Clutha, Tomtit, Lapwing, Jean, Anna. On handicap the Clutha took first prize, the Coralie, well sailed throughout being second, and Jean under her new flag third. Maud takes the class prize.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Course: N. Karanja, Tucker Beacon, N. Karanja, Committee Vessel, Mark Buoy and home. The four big yachts all came up to the starting line. Turquoise was first over with Melody 4 seconds astern, next Sapphire, then Eileen IV, 27 seconds between first and last. It was a run to N. Karanja Buoy, Eileen getting a clear lead very soon after the start. Turquoise managed to blanket to some extent both the Melody and Sapphire, but was last round the Buoy. Eileen was in the lead, Melody and Sapphire rounding together very close behind, with Turquoise in fourth place. It was a close reach to Tucker Beacon, Eileen lost a little of her lead, but the order on rounding was the same. On the broad reach to N. Karanja, Eileen gained a little; Sapphire was next, Turquoise having pulled up into third place and rounding just ahead of Melody. On the beat to the Committee vessel, Eileen came about on the port tack just after rounding the Buoy, the remainder stood on a little on the starboard tack. Between the "Hyacinth" and the "Northbrook," the Eileen finding it impossible to weather the latter, tried to come about but missed stays, and this unfortunately lost her at least a minute, the Sapphire taking the lead, rounding the Schooner, 23 seconds ahead of the Eileen, Turquoise next 1min. 49secs. astern of the Eileen and Melody last by 2min. 58secs. On the run to the Mark Buoy, Eileen did her best to regain lost time, and again took the lead, the remaining boats being in the same order. While rounding the Buoy the Eileen's main sheet block jammed, and the gybe which was necessary was therefore prolonged unintentionally and she lost a considerable amount of time. Rounding the Schooner after the last home Turquoise, quite up to her very best form and beautifully handled, got the gun, Sapphire was next, then Melody and Eileen the IV living down to her number, which it must be confessed she does not often do. Result on handicap was Melody first, Turquoise second.

'A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire...	8 24	R.H.H. Hopkins and Major Muter, R.E. ...	6 2 18	2 3 49
Turquoise..	9 31	J. W. Stokes & W. Darling ...	5 59 48	2 0 17
Melody ...	17 56	J.B.K. Macbeth	6 7 10	1 59 14
Eileen IV...	Scr	R. W. Fisher...	6 9 38	2 19 38

Course No. 16 + 4-2 = 11·6 miles. 1st Prize won by Melody and 2nd Prize won by Turquoise. Wind, W. N.-W. Strength, Fresh. Time-limit—7 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Trixie	5 30	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt	5 17 8	1 41 38
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson and J. E. Aspinwall.	5 14 7	1 44 7
Mannikin...	10 5	Officers, R. A....	5 22 9	1 49 4
Erin ...	9 10	Officers, 116th Mahrattas	5 18 25	1 39 15
Peewit ...	13 45	Duncan Fraser...	5 26 43	1 42 58

Course No. 24 = 11 miles. 1st Prize won by Erin and 2nd Prize won by Trixie. Wind, W. N.-W. Strength, Fresh.—Time-limit—7 p.m.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE AND "C" CLASS HANDICAP.—Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit ...	1 33	Capt H Glostier..	5 49 57	2 8 24
Coralie ...	6 58	Col H Mead ...	5 47 45	2 0 47
Maud	4 39	Officers, R E ...	5 46 29	2 1 50
Clutha ...	11 37	J J Welch	5 49 1	1 57 24
Lapwing...	3 52	C N Moberly...	5 51 21	2 7 9
Curlew ...	6 58	C A Wordsworth	Gave up.	
Sitara ...	5 25	J E Needham...	Did not start.	
Jean	14 43	R C Reade.....	6 0 53	2 6 10
Anna	Scr	Officers, H M Mint	6 1 41	2 21 41

Course No. 22 + 2 = 9·3 miles. 1st Prize won by Cluths, 2nd Prize won by Coralie and 3rd Prize won by Jean. Class Prize won by Maud. Wind, W. N.-W. Strength, Fresh. Time-limit—7 p.m.

SHIPS' BOATS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
23-ft Cutter I.	Scr	R. I. M. S. Hardinge.	6 3 28	2 43 38
23-ft Cutter II.	Scr	do.	5 57 59	2 37 58
23-ft Cutter III	Scr	do.	5 43 24	2 23 24

Course No. 18 = 8·7 miles. 1st Prize won by 23-ft Cutter III Hardinge. Wind, W. N.-W. Strength, Fresh. Time-limit 7 p.m.

THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.

The annual meeting of the Parsee Gymkhana was held on Saturday evening, Mr. R. F. Malabarwalla presiding.

The Report was adopted and several resolutions were carried out, among which were that the Spor

THERMOS FLASKS

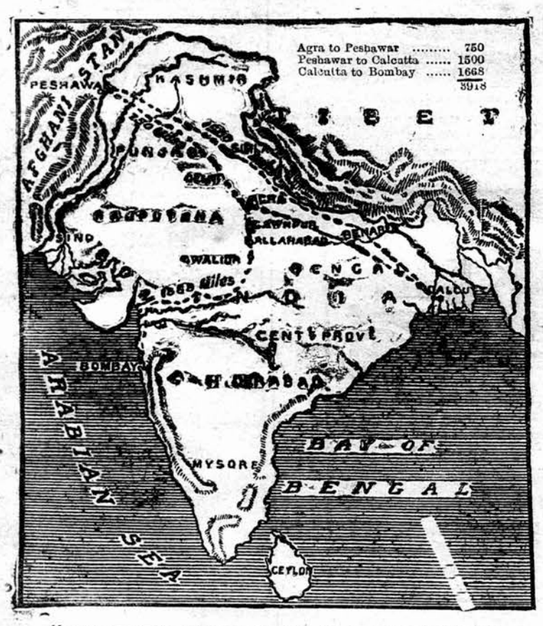
(LATEST PATTERN.)

A further supply just to hand, Nickel-plated covered leather with sling strap complete. Pint size, Rs. **20,** Quart Rs. **30.**

These bottles have become invaluable to travellers and a perfect boon in the Sick room and Nursery, will keep liquidicy cold for days and hot for 48 hours.

McALPIN & HUGGETT,
WATERLOO MANSIONS, **BOMBAY.**

Something Like a Motor Tyre Test.



"NO TYRE TROUBLES ALL THE WAY"
Another record for **DUNLOPS.**

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FORT COACH FACTORY

PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.

Patronised by **GOVERNMENT HOUSE** since 1896 and also by the **PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY** in Bombay and up-country.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several

EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.

Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at

BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR

HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING,
AND
MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for **NICKEL PLATING** all descriptions of work.

MOTOR TYRES ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application

BY THE WAY

THE BOTTOMLESS CASE.

The remarkably Bottomley case has at last come to an end. The defendant must have his due need of praise for the indefatigable and able way in which he has conducted his case, but our sympathy chiefly goes out to Sir George Smallman, who after presiding over the case—the seemingly interminable case—for weeks and months, fell a victim to his own assiduty, and had to surrender his position to Sir Horatio Davies. But this was not the end of the curious features of the affair. Sir Horatio Davies presided for a few hours only and then he in his turn had to give way to Sir J. T. Ritchie. For three months has the Treasury pressed the charge of conspiracy to defraud—the case opened at the Guildhall on December 1—and it has taken three magistrates to unravel the tangled skein of facts and figures. Over 100 witnesses were called by Mr. Horace Avory and Mr. Muir. There is something to be said for Mr. Bottomley's contention that when an action brought by the Public Prosecutor fails, the defendants' costs, which in this case amount to £7,000, should not be borne by the defendants.

MULLAH NON-BONANDA.

The "very religious" Mullah of Somaliland is an awkward person to deal with. Like some of our common weeds, the more he is trampled upon the more he grows. It is only five years ago that he was at Jedballi well beaten, and now he has 30,000 men at his disposal. Nor would it be any use, as one member suggested in the House of Commons, to kill him and then have nothing more to do with him. He resembles Mr. Rider Haggard's Ayeshas in this, that being a mullah his soul immediately passes after death into another equally religious person, and the whole trouble begins over again. Besides, Dr. Rutherford would never allow him to be killed without a trial and he is a friend and correspondent of Mr. Dillon, and cattle-drives extensively. So he must be dealt gently with. We doubt the policy of arming the friendly natives, these Ogadens or Ogdens. They may be guinea gold in colour, but were certainly not in the shock of conflict at Erigo, when they rang very false. Seriously, we think that some good might be done by extending our trade relations with the Mullah. Three years ago he sent a caravan with 12,000 skins to Berbera. If we established another and more handy emporium for the reception of his merchandise by leave of Italy on the easkern coast, say at Illig, we might tame the barbarian.

SONS OF THE EMPIRE.

The good work done by Dr. Jameson while Premier of Cape Colony in obliterating the line of racial cleavage is being followed up in the Transvaal. The erst-while raider so subdued the hearts of his erstwhile enemies that Bondmen who came to Parliament meaning to "hunt" him as the expression went remained to follow him, while one of his bitterest detractors finished up by sending him the largest pears that ever were seen. This good example is being followed by the public-spirited Johannesburgers. They propose to erect a memorial, not only to the men of the Imperial Light Horse who where mowed down by pom-poms in the trenches on Spion Kop and to the other brave fellows who fell fighting for the flag, but also to the men on the other side. All now, the leaving and the dead, the English who lie buried on Spion Kop and the Boers who fell at Paardeburg, are citizens of one great country, United South Africa. They need not be, there ought not to be, any distinction. All are Sons of the Empire.

ISSACHA.

The prospect that opens out in front of Englishmen who reside in France for the greater part of the year is not alluring. By the new Bill, which has, however, still to pass the French Senate, they will have to pay income-tax like the natives, and their income will be taken as equal to seven times the amount of their rent. As, in addition to this, they will be the victims of the blandishments of the inquisitors at home, these poor Issachars will be bowed down by a double burden. The new order of things does not furnish very great inducements to reside part of the year in France, and a considerable exodus is probable. The proposals of M. Caillaux have already done England no little harm. By the arrangement between the two countries mutual information is to given regurding incomes, and, in terror of this, a large amount of French capital—half the personal property of rich Frenchmen is invested in England—has been withdrawn from these shores, and sent to Switzerland and elsewhere. What with this and the new tariff proposals—but we will not be the prey of pessimism.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. Asqith's Personal Service Association has met with so much success that it is intended to place it for the future, upon a permanent basis. Since it competes in no way with already existing charities, but merely assists with volunteers, we may believe that the work is professionally organised and superintended. Amateur Samaritans, lacking in tact and experience, sometimes do less good than harm, but when they are content to submit themselves to the directions of trained workers, their labours may effect all that they wish. Five hundred and fifty volunteers have been drawn from the ranks of society, and we cannot doubt that these recruits have done themselves no harm but much good. The idea of "personal service" is fine. It is the beginning and end of true charity and sympathy. We wish the Association very well, and we hope that the longer it lives the more experience it may gain and the more good it may do.

LEGAL CHICANERY.

Lord Eldon laid it down that to succeed at the Bar a man must live like a hermit and work like a horse. So he must, but even hermits had their brief periods of recreation when temptation came their way. Some of their self-imposed afflictions, too, had their compensations. St. Simeon, basking in popular favour and the upturned gaze, must have enjoyed dwelling on the weak end of his pillar. Why then should not the modern hermit enjoy his week end of bridge? St. Petersburg thinks otherwise. Games of chance are derogatory to the Bar the Lawyers' Club decrees, and transgressors shall be struck off the rolls if they persist in playing bridge. This is pure chicanery, a mere club convention. In Sam Waller's time Serjeant Buzfuz and Serjeant Snubbin may have played battledore and shuttlecock, but we have outgrown that. The barrister must have reasonable recreation. If he is going to earn £20,000 a year and go diamonds for his wife, he will not do it by limiting himself to dominoes. Spade work in the garden and clubs in the secrecy of his dressing-room are both good things, but for sharpening his wits and giving no occasion to the Appeal Court to revoke there is nothing like bridge.

CURLY COATED INVASION.

The chronicles of "Elizabeth" have taught us, if we did not know before, the inestimable value of the pig to German agriculturists—at any rate, to those in the Baltic provinces and around Swinemunde. The pig is to them what the potato is to the Irishman and the opossum to Mr. Taft. Pork for breakfasts pork for dinner, pork for high tea. So it is only natural that, like their forefathers, those "impigrimitites" of whom Tacitus discourses, they should cross the German Ocean in spite of the bitter north wind soughing through the rigging of their bark, and visit this country, which is renowned for its piggeries. Are not our Tamworth swine, the product of the old roaming fleet-footed forest pig and the sluggish Neapolitan, noted throughout Europe? But it was not to see the pink and smooth Tamworthy variety, but the curly coated genus, that the Germans came, invited by the Curly Coated Association. Having obtained the straight tip how to grow the curly pig, they returned home wiser men. There is at least one thing, be it ever so humble, we can teach the Germans.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer." for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

SULPHUR BACTERIA.

One of the most important functions of bacteria in nature is the production of chemical change. Some, for example, are engaged in the production of nitrates in the soil, others in the oxidation of iron compounds, others in the production of alcohol from sugar, or vinegar from alcohol. Among the most interesting are the sulphur bacteria which store up grains of sulphur in their cells. Sulphuretted hydrogen is one of the gases commonly given off by decaying organic matter. This vilely smelling gas is the food of the sulphur bacteria whose work in Nature's sanitation is to remove this nuisance. The sulphur is stored up in the cells of the bacteria, and the hydrogen liberated as water. Some of the sulphur is subsequently oxidised, and this process may be looked upon as the mode of respiration of the organism.

WHERE SULPHUR BACTERIA OCCUR.

Sulphur bacteria are found in sulphurous springs and at the bottom of ponds where there is decaying organic matter. They are also found abundantly in certain parts of the sea where the water circulation is defective, as in the so-called "dead grounds" of the Bay of Kiel, and in parts of the Black Sea. In these areas there is much evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen.

DE-SULPHURISING BACTERIUM.

And as there are not only bacteria which produce nitrates by fixing the nitrogen of the air, but also those which break up nitrates setting nitrogen free, so there are also de-sulphurising bacteria. One such species, at any rase, is known, spirillum desulphuricans. This organism, living in the sea, is able to break up sulphates, and set free unsulphuretted hydrogen. It thus exactly reverses the work of the sulphur bacteria. Each one, in fact may be said to utilise the waste product of the other. For the result of the oxidation of the sulphur in the respiration of the latter is sulphuric acid, and ultimately a sulphate.

FAIRY FLIES.

The so-called "Fairy-flies" which from such beautiful microscopic objects are really minute hymenoptera, and do not belong to the true flies, or diptera. They have the four wings characteristic of bees wasps, &c., and not only two, which is one of the marks of the true flies. The "fairy-flies" are parasites in a very curious way. They lay their eggs in the eggs of other insects. The eggs of the "fairy fly" are hatched, and the larvæ partly developed is the eggs of the host. One species chooses the eggs of the demoiselle dragon fly as a nest and source of food supply for its young. Mr. Enock, the well-known entomologist, has shown that the "fairy fly" is able to distinguish the eggs of its proper host when these are mixed with the eggs of other insects.

APPARENT SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

Such facts as the above may perhaps explain some curious experimental results brought forward by that stalwart champion of spontaneous generation, Dr. Charlton Bastian. He claims to have produced rotifers from the eggs of certain lower organisms. This is claimed as the spontaneous production of an organism from another of a different species, or heterogenesis, as it has been called. But it might easily happen that the eggs of the one species had been laid within those of the other.

A RARE THRUSH.

At a recent meeting of the British Ornithological Club, Mr. T. Parker exhibited a specimen of the black throated thrush (turdus atrigularis). It was shot at Newenden, Kent, on January 29 last, and is only the third recorded appearance of the species in Britain. Probably an individual driven out of its migratory course by stress of weather.

DEVIL-FISH AND YOUNG.

In the "Miscellaneous Collections of the Smithsonian Institution" appears an interesting account of those gigantic rays often known as devil-fish. One of the most remarkable points about these fish is instead of laying innumerable eggs, they only produce one young at a time. The egg is hatched, and developed to a considerable degree, in the body of the parent. At birth in fact, the young devil-fish is larger than some full grown specimens of the common rays. According to certain Port Royal records, one which was taken from its parent in 1824 measured 5ft. across the fins, and weighed 20lb. Twins sometimes occur, but this is rare.

FISH PRODUCING MILK.

Such a state of things is very rare among fishes, but is also known to occur among the sting rays. These also secrete a milk-like fluid for the nourishment of the young. This is squeezed into the fœtus through the modified first pair of gill clefts. Probably the female devil-fish does the like. For there is a record that in 1823 one of these, being wounded, gave birth to a living offspring, and also discharged a pailful of milk.

ENERGY OF RADIUM

In a recent lecture on radium Prof. J. J. Thomson dwelt on the enormous energy developed by this element in its disintegration. This is due to the shooting out from its atoms of atoms of helium with a velocity about one-tenth of that of light. According to Professor Thomson's calculations a gram of radium will give out one million times as much energy as would an equal weight of oxygen in combining with hydrogen. And, as he further remarks, it is not easy to explain the origin of this energy. And if the breaking up of the radium atom releases this extraordinary force, we must suppose an equal, or even greater, force would be required to make the radium atoms out of electrons.

THE NEW STEEL.

The recent statement by one of the leading American iron masters that the steel industry of America had progressed to a point where it was secure against foreign competition, and particularly against British competition, has been followed by the announcement of an important discovery by the Sheffield manufacturers, which the British steelmakers regard as one of the most important advances in the art of steel manufacture of recent years. They even go so far as to assert that the new steel will give Great Britain a considerable lead, at least as far as quality is concerned, for some years to come. The announcement, which was made by Professor. Arnold of Sheffield University, had reference to the production of a new tool steel, which is stated to possess from three to seven times the cutting endurance of the best known high-speed steel, and which has the further advantage that it can be water-handed. Now, although the new invention cannot be regarded as revolutionary, and, considered in respect of tonnage output, will affect but a very small percentage of the total steel production, it will, of course, have a far-reaching effect upon shop practice, and must greatly reduce the labor cost of the output of the machine shops. Professor Arnold states that it is a new departure in metallurgy to have produced a water-quenched steel, which will make an all-day run with the cutting edge of the tool at red heat, without the necessity which exists in the present steel of four or five visits to the grindstone.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

C & B

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT

TABLE DELICACIES,

Sole Agents for Lea & Perrins' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL..

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores.

In Special Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

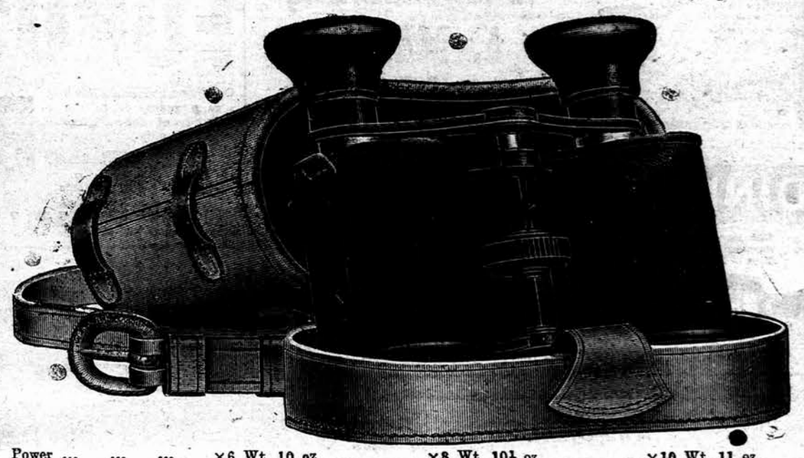
THE LATEST MARVEL

GOERZ **PAGOR**

A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE. ARMY AND SPORTING MODELS.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smallar in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a poeket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture. It has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye-piece.



Power ... ... ×6 Wt. 10 oz. ×8 Wt. 10½ oz. ×10 Wt. 11 oz.
Price ... ... Rs. **110,** Cash Rs. **100** Rs. **122-8,** Cash Rs. **110** Rs. **133,** Cash Rs. **120**

Complete with solid leather case.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE REIGN OF STRAW.

In the hat world it may well be called the reign of straw. The ingenuity of the milliner has a scope in this material as in none other, the variety of its surfaces, the ease with which it is coloured, and the possibilities it gives for combination of smooth and rough surfaces, added to its adaptability to ornamentation of every kind, give a freedom to fancy and an impetus to originality not to be found in any other direction. And all the opportunities have been seized upon. Paris has gone straw mad—the extravagance of size and shape which distinguished the hats of the winter has now gone in the direction of manufacture. Not that we can boast of quiter styles or quieter shapes; while—except in the case of the picture hat, which never entirely departs from the wardrobe of the lady of Fashion—the great width of hat shows constant diminution, the tendency to exaggeration which made the wide hat a complete monstrosity has now, as all the world can observe, gone in the way of height.

EXAGGERATION.

The cone, the helmet, and the beehive, in shape and construction, make, the popular conception of what a hat should be, and following this conception has produced a number of creations which seem like hats seen in a nightmare or a pantomime. In fact, it is hardly an extreme comparison to make if I suggest that an ordinary straw beehive, taken from a country garden and surrounded with a garland of leaves and small berries, would serve as the most up-to-date thing in hats—at any rate, it would not be anything uglier, more unwieldy, or more eccentric, than some of the models on view. Perhaps the most extraordinary caprice of fashion is that these new hats—made of straw cut in fringes or closely cropped like new-mown grass, and ornamented with huge straw rosettes cockades, and quills, and all which might seem appropriate if designed for wear at some rustic fete—are worn with the smartest toilettes.

INCONGRUITY.

A princess robe with a wide stole arrangement of Egyptian embroidery crowned by a rustic straw hat is the most incongrous combination imaginable. It seems, indeed, as if the dictum of appropriateness which always held away where a lady's dress was concerned has at last been cast aside. Certainly, any style of hat can to-day be worn with any style of gown without transgressing the laws of the dress kingdom. Still, I should not advise my readers to accept too literally this "carte blanche" where dress is concerned; there are certain principles of taste that remain invariable for a lady, and one of these is th avoidance of incongruity and eccentricity. Luckily for the reputation of our feminine world, the section of it guided by the principle of taste is still sufficiently large to admit of its getting every consideration from the dictators of fashion.

GOOD TASTE.

In the midst of all the wild fantasy of hat gear there are some charming models. By a curious freak, while in feather straw, and ribbon decoration, bulk and heaviness of effect is still to the fore in flowers, and fruit, and foliage we see the exact opposite—the enormous roses and bunches of grapes of last year are replaced by the tiniest of roses and the very smallest varieties of wild berries. A perfectly delightful hat was in straw imitating Irish crochet in its weaving in champagne colour, the foundation shape was in tulle, spotted with crystal beads which gleamed like dewdrops through the straw, and it had a wreath of tiny clover leaves and flowers, and a rosette made of narrow green ribbons in several shades. The whole made the prettiest hat I have seen in the shops.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 3.

Rainfall occurred in Lower Burma and the Peninsula. Elsewhere the weather has been dry. Yamethin reports two inches; Mysore, three; Cochin and Coimbatore, one; Tanjore and Mergue, half; Ootacamund, Nizamabad and Hanumkonda, quarter. Light to moderate clouds now cover the whole country, except Bombay and the Northwest.

Temperature and humidity remain nearly normal everywhere.

Forecast.—Some probability of showers in North-east India and a few in Burma and the South of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 3rd April, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies remain clear in the extreme north but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except in South-west Punjab where the excess at night is maintained.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear at Cawnpore but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Jhansi but is either equal to or below the average at the other stations. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have cleared in Lower Sind but remain lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal except at Karachi where it is lower than usual; the minimum is normal in Sind and irregular in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj reports a light fall of rain due to a dustatorm. Skies continue moderately clouded in West Central India and at Deesa but have become clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess in Cutch but is either equal to or below the average over the rest of the division. Day temperature is generally normal; but night temperature is high in the area of moderately clouded skies but normal elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is low in the south-eastern districts but normal elsewhere; the minimum has risen and is now higher than usual at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north but are lightly clouded in the south Konkan. The air is damper than usual at Bombay but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Day temperature is normal; night temperature has fallen and is now generally lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad records 0·20 inch of rain and Hyderabad a light fall. Skies remain clear in the north Bombay Deccan but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Belgaum and at some stations in the north Bombay Deccan, but is normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum has fallen and is now lower than usual at some stations.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have occurred in Malabar and the adjacent districts to the east. Showers have fallen also in Hyderabad and a few thunderstorms or duststorms have been reported from the Central Provinces and Kathiawar. Moderate cloud persists in the Central Provinces, West Central India and the adjacent parts of Rajputana. Skies have become moderately clouded in the south Peninsula also but have cleared or are only lightly clouded in Kathiawar. An area of relatively low pressure is still shown over Kathiawar and south Gujarat.

Thunderstorms are likely in Malabar.

A few thunderstorms or duststorms may occur in West Central India and the Central Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY UNIFORMS.

Gold Lace and Feathers Abolished.

An order has been issued by the Commonwealth military authorities notifying the modifications in officers' uniforms which have been decided on by the Military Board in order to reduce the cost of equipment. They are as follows:—

The Staff.—For full dress and review order the tunics are abolished, and frock coats substituted, but officers now in possession of tunics may continue to wear them until further notice. Plumes are abolished, and a metal spike will be worn in lieu thereof with the helmet for full dress or review order. Aiguillettes are done away with also, for aides-de-camp of the Inspector-General and Commandants.

Militia.—For full dress and review order officers will wear the Commonwealth pattern full dress with aiguillettes or breast-lines of silk of the same colour as prescribed for the respective arms. It is provided, however, that in the Garrison Artillery, Submarine, and Electric Companies of Engineers blue serge undress jackets and trousers will be worn in lieu of the Commonwealth pattern.

Volunteers.—For volunteers not in possession of an authorised full dress of a distinctive character the same regulations will apply as for militia.

All Arms.—The jacket of the Commonwealth pattern uniform will be that with four pockets. Officers will be permitted to obtain straight-cut trousers, as well as the tight pants, and to wear them dismounted without leggings or puttees when not on drill or manœuvre parades. Mess dress is abolished. On occasions when mess dress has been ordered full dress or evening dress will be worn. The wearing of box spurs will be discontinued. Officers will provide themselves with only one sword-scabbard, brown leather for troops using the Commonwealth pattern uniform, and steel for others. Sword knots will similarly be brown leather, or white buff except for the Royal Australian Artillery, the Engineers, and the Scotish Regiment. In full dress the sword will be carried on a web-belt, with leather slings, which are to be plain, with metal studs. The sash will be of crimson silk in regiments and corps not having a distinctive full dress.

The following articles only will require to be provided by an officer on joining the service:—Dress jacket and trousers, Commonwealth pattern, or blue serge for the units abovementioned; khaki felt hat or helmet, and blue serge forage cap, universal pattern, Sam Browne belt (web belt with blue serge), sword, and scabbard, sword knot, leggings, or puttees, lace boots, and great-coat. For full dress: Aiguillettes or breast-lines, sash, waist sword belt, and white gloves. The following are optional:—Trousers, straight-cut, and jacket, khaki cotton.

In all regimental contracts for clothing provision will be made that officers may obtain uniforms at contract rates. In addition a contract will be made in each State for the supply of officers' belts, sashes, etc. Under the above arrangements officers appointed in future should be able to obtain their uniform and accountrements on joining at a cost not exceeding £20. The order further sets out that it shall not be compulsory for any regiments or corps to provide full dress in future. When regiments are not provided with full dress officers will not be required to provide full dress uniforms, but will be permitted to wear it when not on parade with their units. Officers hereafter appointed, or who are not now in possession of the articles abolished, will not be permitted to obtain or wear such articles of dress. Officers now in possession of the authorised articles of dress now abolished may continue to wear the same in the manner hitherto prescribed until further orders, but this shall not extend to the use of cocked hats, staff aiguillettes, plumes, and box spurs.

This content downloaded from 14.139.60.114 on 29 June, 2017

For Street Lighting. Useful for Municipalities

STREET LAMPS.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY

Specially Suitable for

RAILWAY STATIONS, RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, RAILWAY PLATFORMS, CROSSINGS, SHUNTING YARDS, Etc., MILL COMPOUNDS, STREETS, PARKS CHURCHES, PALACES, MESSES, OFFICES SHOPS, FACTORIES, Etc.

ADVANTAGES.

ONE charge of oil lasts for one month.

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 3 ozs. of Oil, which costs 2 pies per hour per Burner. Especially adapted for up-country use where gas is not available.

Storm and rain proof lamps from 100 or 1,500 candle power.

The lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Already largely used by Railways and Municipalities.

For further particulars apply to

A. MAHLER,

APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physicians' Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

NATURAL

ENO'S

HEALTH-GIVING

FRUIT

REFRESHING

SALT

INVIGORATING

Flugel's Machine "B," with Codd's Bottler, £32.

MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER.

NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.

PERFECT FILTRATION INSIDE CARBONATOR.

On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.

Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

FLUGEL & CO., 21 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only retained, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the world and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

Zenith-Zenith

BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.

MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

18 Carats Gold. Rs.	100 to	250
Sterling Silver. „	35 to	60
Nickel..... „	25 to	30

GUARANTEED 3 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for **5,000**.—Only sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. **BOMBAY.**

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT BLOTTING

Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

FORD 428 MILL.

To be obtained of all Stationers.

A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.

(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).

Reduced Price, £8 Cash.

CHEAPEST & BEST

Knitting Machine obtainable.

Made at the Company's own British Factory.

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

Agents: DHUPELIA & Co., GHATWALA'S CHAWL, GULALWADI, BOMBAY 4.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

When frequently used.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations.—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

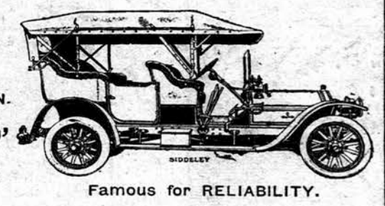
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on *NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.*
A box of Dominoes or a nice foot rule given away in exchange for a MILO tin wrapper.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to Messrs. TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN.

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.



Famous for RELIABILITY.

Built throughout of highest class material and Special Steel produced by the renowned Firm of Messrs. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM, LTD.

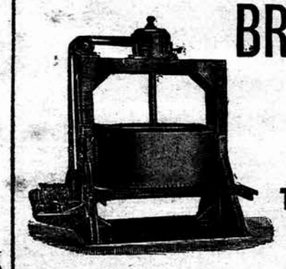
Sole Agents:—

K. & S. MOTOR CO., BOMBAY. I.

Works:—

TARDEO.

Catalogues Free.

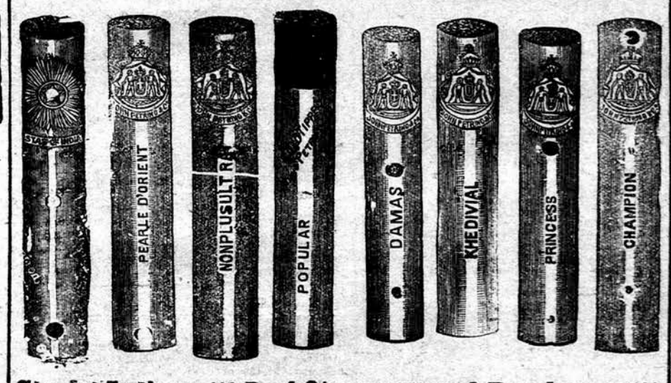


BROADBENT WESTON CENTRIFUGALS FOR TEA PLANTERS.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES.

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED, HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India	per 100 Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular,	per 100 Rs. 2-8
Princess	„ „ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	„ 2-8
Pearled' Orient,	„ „ 3-4	Khedivial ...	„ 2-0
Damas	„ „ 2-4	Champion ...	„ 1-8

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN PETRINO & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & LAHORE.

Sole Agents:

AND DEPOT FOR *India & Burma.*

A. DE'SOUZA & CO.

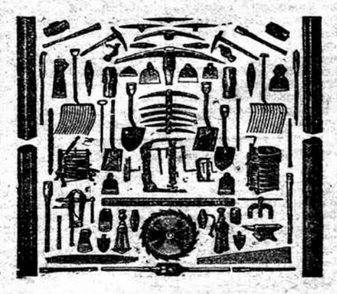
P. O. Box 244,

BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1849.



HIGH-CLASS TOOLS

FOR MINERS, CONTRACTORS, AND AGRICULTURISTS.

HAND AND POWER BORING MACHINES FOR ROCK & COAL.

"HARDY" DRILL STEEL.

THE HARDY PATENT PICK CO., LTD.

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

SANTAL MIDY

These day Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours, without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST...

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE ON

THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

MERIDIAN WATCH Co.

Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the New Edition of our Catalogue Watches, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.

Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.

☞ Watch Repairs receive the careful attention of Expert European Watchmakers.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity the System is at once may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO., BOMBAY AGENTS FOR:

ARTHUR KOPPEL'S

LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS

Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons

TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES

Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.

For immediate supply.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 9, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYME & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.